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# Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine, 1990

Maine Department of Labor

Maine Bureau of Labor Standards

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MAINE DEPARTMENT OF  
**LABOR**

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

Research and Statistics Division



**1990  
Occupational Injuries  
& Illnesses in Maine**

**OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES**

**AND**

**ILLNESSES IN MAINE**

**1990**

Prepared By:

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Research & Statistics Division

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Bureau of Labor Statistics

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## **INTRODUCTION**

The Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Act of 1970 created an extensive and detailed set of regulations that applied to most private employers in the United States who had not been covered by previous safety legislation. Under the OSH Act, employers are required to keep records of all work-related deaths, all occupational illnesses, and those work-related injuries which involve restriction of work or motion, loss of consciousness, temporary transfer to another job, or medical treatment beyond first aid (see Appendix C for the distinction between medical treatment and first aid). It is hoped that keeping these records will encourage both employers and workers to be more aware of maintaining safe and healthful working conditions.

The United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, is the federal agency authorized under the Act to develop and maintain the annual occupational injury and illness survey program. BLS created a federal/state cooperative system to fulfill this function. The recordkeeping system is designed to assist the Occupational Safety and Health Administration in establishing standards and identifying hazardous industries. The survey is intended to provide the Bureau of Labor Statistics and cooperating state agencies with a statistical base. The Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, Research and Statistics Division is the agency designated to collect, compile, and analyze the injury and illness data for the State of Maine. The results of this cooperative program are presented in this report.

Survey year 1990 represents the nineteenth full year of data collection for the OSH survey. This publication examines trends and patterns in the information collected over the past 11 years in an effort to better analyze and interpret this year's results.

In 1987, the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system was updated to reflect changes in the economy's industrial makeup. The data in this publication for 1980 to 1987 are based on the 1972 edition (1977 update) of the Standard Industrial Classification. The data for 1988 to the present are based on the revised 1987 Standard Industrial Classification.

**NOTE:** Caution should be taken when comparing the data based on each of these versions due to the fact that some companies shifted into new groupings in the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

## **1990 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS**

- \* Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses occurred at an estimated rate of 14.3 cases for every 100 full-time workers in 1990. This statistic represents a decrease of 1.8 percent from the 1989 total case incidence rate of 14.5 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.
- \* There were an estimated 51,258 OSHA recordable occupational injuries and illnesses during 1990, of which, 25,093 involved one or more lost workdays (including days away from work or days of restricted work activity). This statistic represents a decrease in total cases of 2,202, or 8.1 percent, from 1989 to 1990.
- \* Ninety percent of all work-related injuries and illnesses in Maine during 1990 were injuries; 10 percent were illnesses.
- \* There were an estimated 45,988 recordable injuries in Maine in 1990, 2,151 fewer cases than in 1989.
- \* There were an estimated 5,270 recordable illnesses in Maine in 1990, 345 more cases than in 1989.
- \* The estimated number of lost workdays due to occupational injuries and illnesses decreased in 1990 by 4.6 percent to 620,900. While the estimated number of lost workdays due to injuries decreased 7.3 percent to 515,787, the estimated number of lost workdays due to illnesses increased 11.0 percent to 105,113.
- \* In 1990 there were an estimated 620,900 lost workdays recorded. Of these, approximately 428,190 were days away from work and 192,710 were days of restricted work activity. These statistics mean that as a result of occupational injuries and illnesses in Maine in 1990, there was a loss to Maine's private sector economy of 1,713 worker years away from work and 771 restricted worker years for a total of 2,484 lost worker years. This figure represents a decrease from 1989 when over 2,600 worker years of labor were lost.
- \* Increases in occupational illnesses occurred in every illness type recognized in the survey except in one illness category. The most notable changes occurred in poisoning, dust diseases of the lungs, and skin diseases and disorders which increased 57.1 percent, 20.0 percent, and 19.2 percent respectively. The one category which showed a decline was respiratory diseases due to toxic agents, which fell 25.9 percent.
- \* Each lost workday case in 1990 resulted in an average of 25 lost workdays, up from last year's figure of 24 lost workdays per lost workday case. Each lost workday injury in 1990 involved an average of 23 lost workdays, while each lost workday illness involved an average of 42 lost workdays per lost workday illness case.
- \* Total case incidence rate increased in Transportation (2.9 percent), Wholesale Trade (3.8 percent), Retail Trade (7.2 percent), Finance (34.5 percent), and Services (8.0 percent), while decreases occurred in Agriculture (5.7 percent), Construction (11.7 percent), and Manufacturing (1.6 percent).



## CALCULATING YOUR FIRM'S INCIDENCE RATE

In the annual Occupational Injuries & Illnesses Survey, data is collected from a selected sample of Maine's private sector employers regarding their safety and health experience during the previous year. By simply examining the number of injuries and illnesses for different industries, meaningful comparisons would be difficult because of the various size workforces and various patterns of working hours. Additional information is needed beyond the number of cases.

Therefore, in addition to the number of injuries, illnesses, and associated lost workdays, the survey asks for the total number of hours actually worked by all of the company's employees during the survey year. This figure, known as the number of exposure hours, allows the computation of the number of cases or lost workdays for every 100 full-time equivalent workers (200,000 exposure hours). The result, known as an incidence rate, permits year-to-year and industry-to-industry comparisons. The formula by which incidence rates are computed is as follows (in all cases, the figure given as the incidence rate should be understood to represent the number of cases or lost workdays per 100 full-time workers):

$$\text{INCIDENCE RATE (IR)} = (N \times 200,000) / \text{EH}$$

**N = NUMBER OF INCIDENTS**

**EH = TOTAL HOURS WORKED BY EMPLOYEES IN ONE YEAR,  
EXCLUDING VACATION TIME & SICK LEAVE**

An example of the calculation of incidence rate follows:

### FIRM X

Number of cases = 5  
Number of employees = 20  
Hours worked per week = 30  
Weeks worked per year = 48

$$\text{EH} = 20 \times 30 \times 48 = 28,800$$

$$\text{IR} = 5 \times 200,000 / 28,800 = 34.7$$

### FIRM Y

Number of cases = 15  
Number of employees = 50  
Hours worked per week = 40  
Weeks worked per year = 48

$$\text{EH} = 50 \times 40 \times 48 = 96,000$$

$$\text{IR} = 15 \times 200,000 / 96,000 = 31.3$$

This example exhibits the usefulness of incidence rates. By just comparing the number of cases, it appears that Firm Y had a poorer safety record than Firm X. However, by comparing incidence rates, which compares both firms at a common base, Firm Y actually has a better safety record.

An incidence rate can be calculated for injuries, illnesses, or the sum of both. Within any of these categories, rates can be identified for total cases, lost workday cases, nonfatal cases without lost workdays, days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or total lost workdays. In bold print below, you will find a list of various incidence rates that you can compute. Use the numbers on your OSHA 200 log form for the columns specified and plug the figure into the formula in place of N.

**\*Total Case Incidence Rate = Columns 1+2+6+8+9+13**

**\*Lost Workday Case Incidence Rate = Columns 2+9**

**\*Incidence Rate for Nonfatal Cases without Lost Workdays = Columns 6+13**

**\*Total Lost Workdays Incidence Rate = Columns 4+5+11+12**

**\*Incidence Rate for Days Away from Work = Columns 4+11**

**\*Incidence Rate for Restricted Workdays = Columns 5+12**

**\*Total Case Incidence Rate for Injuries = Columns 1+2+6**

**\*Lost Workday Case Incidence Rate for Injuries = Column 2**

**\*Injury Incidence Rate for Nonfatal Cases without Lost Workdays = Column 6**

**\*Total Lost Workdays Incidence Rate for Injuries = Columns 4+5**

**\*Injury Incidence Rate for Days Away from Work = Column 4**

**\*Injury Incidence Rate for Restricted Workdays = Column 5**

**\*Total Case Incidence Rate for Illnesses = Columns 8+9+13**

**\*Lost Workday Case Incidence Rate for Illnesses = Column 9**

**\*Illness Incidence Rate for Nonfatal Cases without Lost Workdays = Column 13**

**\*Total Lost Workdays Incidence Rate for Illnesses = Columns 11+12**

**\*Illness Incidence Rate for Days Away from Work = Column 11**

**\*Illness Incidence Rate for Restricted Workdays = Column 12**

## **MAINE'S CONSULTATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMS**

The Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards offers safety consultation and training programs to businesses in the state. These services are provided free of charge. Since Maine is a Federal OSHA state, the Bureau of Labor Standards operates in a non-enforcement manner in an attempt to foster safety awareness and voluntary compliance. Through these programs, the staff of the bureau:

- .....assists Maine employers in developing and maintaining healthful and safe workplaces.
- .....offers **penalty-free** and **cost-free** safety and health inspections.
- .....discusses the problems found during inspection and suggest ways to correct them.
- .....provides a written report covering the problems discovered during the inspection, including suggestions for correcting them.
- .....offers a pre-construction review of plans or specifications for potential safety and health problems.
- .....offers assistance in measuring potential safety and health problems.
- .....offers assistance in correcting violations uncovered during an OSHA inspection.
- .....offers training in many occupational safety and health topics.

**If you would like more information about this program or would like to request a consultation, call the Bureau of Labor Standards' Safety Division at 624-6460, or write to State House Station #82, Augusta, Maine 04333.**

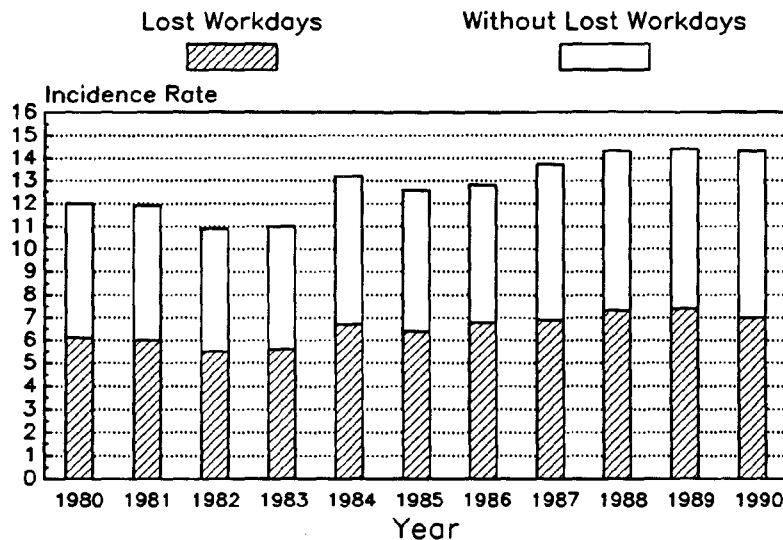
## **MAINE'S LOW INTEREST LOAN PROGRAM**

The State of Maine has a low interest loan program for Maine employers who wish to purchase equipment which will improve the healthfulness and safety of their workplaces. Loans of up to \$50,000 are provided at 3 percent interest for a maximum repayment period of 10 years. **For further information about this program call the Bureau of Labor Standards at 624-6460 or call the Finance Authority of Maine at 289-FAME.**

## OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES

Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses occurred at a rate of 14.3 cases for every 100 full-time workers in Maine in 1990. This represents a decrease of 1.4 percent from 1989 when a rate of 14.5 was recorded. The all-industry total case incidence rate represents the experience of 435,273 workers in Maine's private sector. Lost workday cases (those involving days away from work or days of restricted work activity or both) occurred at the rate of 7.0 cases per 100 workers, a decrease of 5.4 percent. The incidence rate for injuries and illnesses without lost workdays was 7.3, an increase of 4.3 percent over 1989.

Figure 1. Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type  
Maine 1980-1990



## ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL HOURS WORKED

As illustrated in Figure 2 and Figure 3, annual average employment and hours worked in the private sector decreased for the first time since 1982 after a seven year increase. Employment dropped 1.9 percent to 435,273 and total hours worked fell 2.4 percent to 715.5 million in 1990.

Figure 2.

### Annual Average Employment Maine 1980-1990

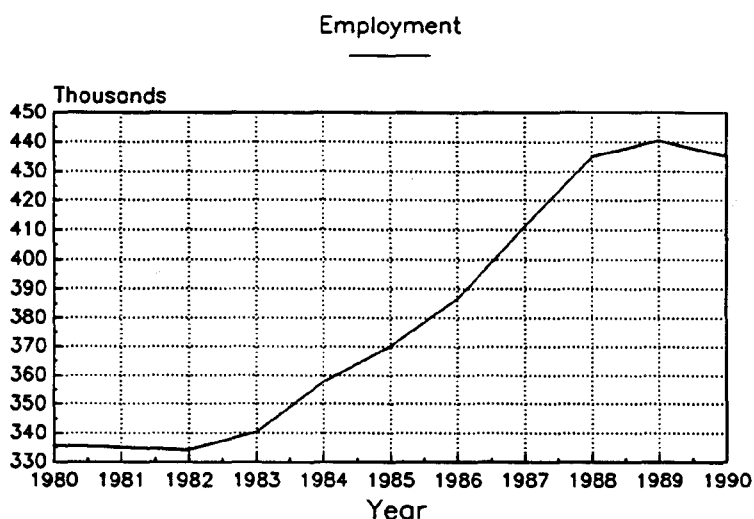
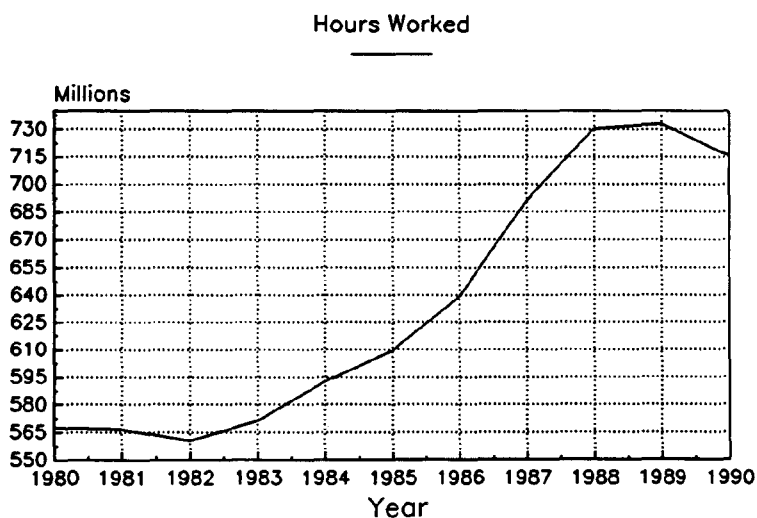


Figure 3.

### Total Hours Worked Maine 1980-1990

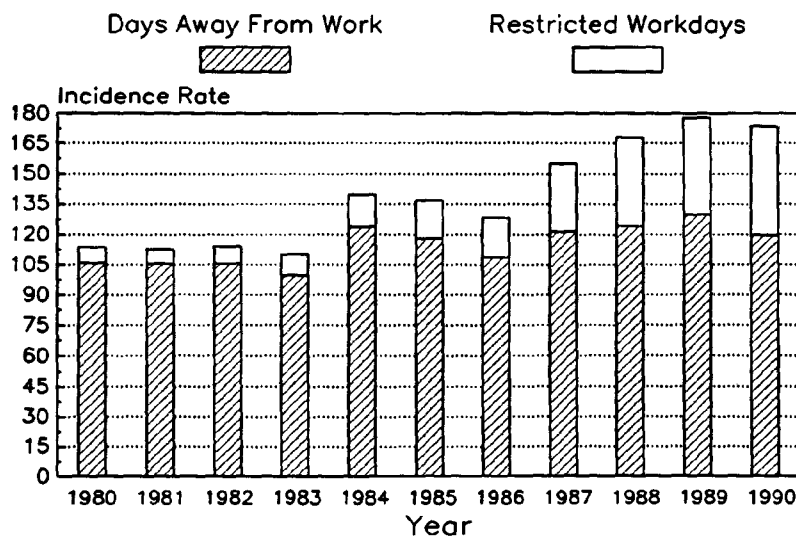


## LOST WORKDAYS AND LOST WORKDAY INCIDENCE RATES

Lost workdays include days that an employee is totally absent from work, as well as days that an employee's work activity is restricted. Restrictions occur when an employee is transferred to another job temporarily, the employee is only able to work part time on his/her normal job because of the injury or illness, or the employee works full time on his/her regular job but cannot do all activities normally associated with the job (e.g., a lifting restriction of 30 pounds). The day an injury occurs or the day an illness is recognized is not counted. The incidence rate for total lost workdays in 1990 was 173.6 days for every 100 full-time workers, 119.7 days away from work and 53.9 days of restricted work activity.

After a steady increase in the lost workday incidence rates from 1986 to 1989, the incidence rate dipped slightly in 1990. This decrease was due to a lowering of the incidence rate for days away from work, a component of the total lost workdays. However, the incidence rate for restricted workdays has progressively increased since 1981, contributing to the overall increase in incidence rates for this category. The ratio of incidence rates for days away from work to restricted workdays has steadily decreased since 1981. In 1990, days away from work made up 69.0 percent of all lost workdays while days of restricted work activity made up 21.0 percent.

Figure 4. Lost Workday Incidence Rates by Category  
Maine 1980-1990



## OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES

An occupational injury is an instantaneous event such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work accident or from an exposure involving a single incident in the work environment. In 1990, Maine's private sector recorded 12.9 occupational injuries per 100 full-time workers. This figure represents a decrease of 1.5 percent over 1989. The incidence rate for injuries with lost workdays decreased from 6.8 in 1989 to 6.3 in 1990. The lost workday rate due to injuries decreased from 151.7 days per 100 full-time workers in 1989 to 144.2 in 1990, a decrease of 4.9 percent. In 1990, 89.7 percent of all recordable cases were classified as injuries.

Text Table A: Injury Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine, 1980-1990

<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Incidence Rates</u>			
	<u>Total Injuries</u>	<u>Lost Workday Injuries</u>	<u>Lost Workdays due to Injuries</u>	<u>Percent of all Cases that were Injuries</u>
1980	11.6	5.9	108.9	96.4
1981	11.4	5.7	106.5	95.9
1982	10.3	5.2	102.1	94.6
1983	10.4	5.3	98.9	94.9
1984	12.6	6.4	129.0	95.1
1985	12.0	5.9	127.4	95.8
1986	12.2	5.7	118.4	95.0
1987	12.7	6.4	137.2	93.1
1988	13.4	6.9	148.0	93.0
1989	13.1	6.8	151.7	91.0
1990	12.9	6.3	144.2	89.7

## OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES

An occupational illness is an abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury (an instantaneous or one-time event), caused by exposure to environmental factors at work. Illnesses include anything developed over time, such as tendonitis or carpal tunnel syndrome. In 1990, Maine's private sector recorded 1.5 occupational illnesses per 100 full-time workers. This figure represents an increase of 15.4 percent over 1989. The incidence rate for illnesses with lost workdays increased to 0.7 in 1990 from 0.6 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1989. The lost workday rate due to illnesses increased from 25.8 days per 100 full-time workers in 1989 to 29.4 days in 1990, an increase of 14.0 percent. In 1990, 10.3 percent of all recordable cases were classified as illnesses.

Text Table B: Illness Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine, 1980-1990

<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Incidence Rates</u>			<u>Percent of all Cases that were Illnesses</u>
	<u>Total Illnesses</u>	<u>Lost Workday Illnesses</u>	<u>Lost Workdays due to Illness</u>	
1980	0.4	0.2	4.8	3.6
1981	0.5	0.3	5.9	4.1
1982	0.6	0.4	11.9	5.4
1983	0.6	0.3	11.2	5.1
1984	0.6	0.3	10.4	4.9
1985	0.5	0.3	9.2	4.2
1986	0.6	0.3	9.8	5.0
1987	0.9	0.5	17.7	6.9
1988	1.0	0.5	19.8	7.0
1989	1.3	0.6	25.8	9.0
1990	1.5	0.7	29.4	10.3



As shown in Text Table C, the estimated number of occupational illnesses increased by 7.0 percent from 1989 to 1990. Of the seven illness categories (see Appendix F for descriptions of the types of illnesses in each category), six reported increases. Most notable increases occurred in **poisoning due to toxic material** (57.1 percent), **dust diseases of the lungs** (20.0 percent), and **skin diseases and disorders** (19.2 percent). **Disorders associated with repeated trauma**, including tendonitis and carpal tunnel syndrome, increased only 7.0 percent but accounted for 61.6 percent of all occupational illnesses in 1990. Only **respiratory diseases due to toxic agents** showed a decrease (-25.9 percent).

Text Table C: Number of Occupational Illnesses by Category, Maine, 1989-1990

<u>Category of Illness</u>	<u>Number of Illnesses</u>		
	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>%Chg</u>
<b>Total all Categories</b>	<b>4,925</b>	<b>5,270</b>	<b>7.0</b>
Disorders associated with repeated trauma	3,035	3,247	7.0
Occupational skin diseases and disorders	651	776	19.2
Respiratory diseases due to toxic agents	459	340	-25.9
Disorders due to physical agents	424	447	5.4
Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic material)	42	66	57.1
Dust diseases of the lungs	25	30	20.0
All other occupational illnesses	280	349	24.6

Figures 5 and 6 illustrate the number of occupational illnesses over the past 2 survey years. Each chart represents the percentage breakdown of each illness category as it relates to total illnesses recorded in each year.

Figure 5. Number of Occupational Illnesses by Type  
Maine 1989

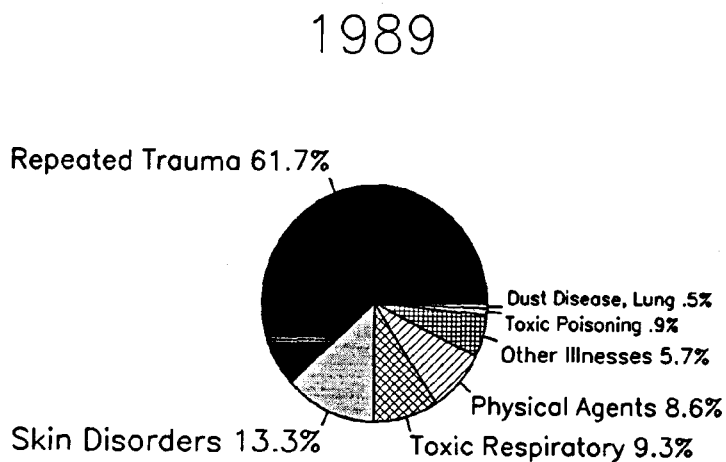
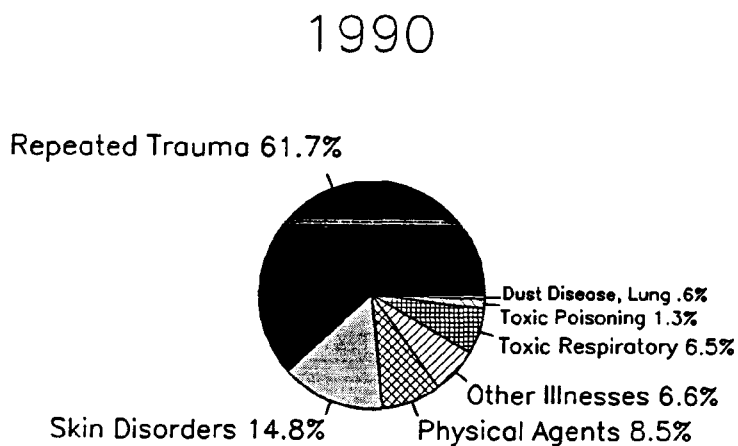


Figure 6. Number of Occupational Illnesses by Type  
Maine 1990



## INDUSTRY DIVISION ANALYSIS

Industry divisions are defined using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system (see Appendix F). Data are provided for eight industry divisions: Agriculture, Construction, Manufacturing, Transportation, Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Finance, and Services.

From 1989 to 1990, total case incidence rates increased in five industry divisions and decreased in three divisions. The largest increases occurred in Finance (34.5 percent), Services (8.0 percent), and Retail Trade (7.2 percent). The three industries that experienced decreases in total case incidence rates were Construction (-12.1 percent), Agriculture (-5.7 percent), and Manufacturing (-1.6 percent).

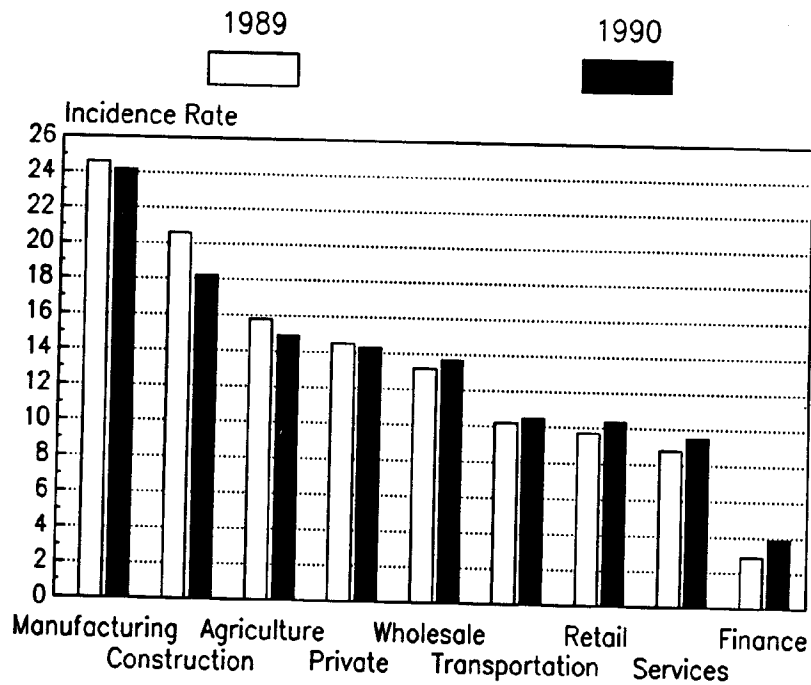
Text Table D: Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, by Industry Division, Maine, 1989 - 1990

Industry (SIC)	Incidence Rates								
	Total Cases			Lost Workday Cases			Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays		
	1989	1990	%Chg	1989	1990	%Chg	1989	1990	%Chg
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Agriculture (01-09)	15.8	14.9	-5.7	9.1	7.4	-18.7	6.7	7.2	7.5
Construction (15-17)	20.6	18.2	-12.1	10.2	8.8	-13.7	10.3	9.4	-8.7
Manufacturing (20-39)	24.6	24.2	-1.6	12.4	12.2	-1.6	12.2	11.9	-2.5
Transportation (40-49)	10.2	10.5	2.9	5.4	5.1	-5.6	4.8	5.4	12.5
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	13.2	13.7	3.8	7.6	7.2	-5.3	5.6	6.5	16.1
Retail Trade (52-59)	9.7	10.4	7.2	4.7	4.7	0.0	5.0	5.7	14.0
Finance (60-67)	2.9	3.9	34.5	1.5	1.8	20.0	1.4	2.0	42.9
Services (70-89)	8.8	9.5	8.0	4.9	4.5	-8.2	3.9	5.0	28.2

Six of eight industry divisions recorded decreases in their lost workday case incidence rates, with the largest decreases occurring in Agriculture (-18.7 percent), Construction (-13.7 percent), and Services (-8.2 percent). The lost workday case incidence rate for Retail Trade remained steady in 1990.

The All-Industry incidence rate for cases without lost workdays rose to 7.3 cases per 100 full time workers in 1990 from 7.0 in 1989 due mainly to decreases in Construction and Manufacturing.

Figure 7. Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type by Division  
Maine 1989-1990



The total lost workday incidence rate decreased 2.3 percent from 1989 to 1990. This was due to a decrease of 7.9 percent in the incidence rate for days away from work which outweighed the 13.0 percent increase in the incidence rate for days of restricted work activity since the majority of lost time were from days away from work. The largest decreases in total lost workday incidence rates occurred in Agriculture (-17.5 percent), Construction (-15.8 percent), and Services (-3.8 percent). The most notable increases occurred in Transportation (60.2 percent) and Finance (34.9 percent).

Text Table E: Lost Workday Incidence Rates by Category, by Industry Division, Maine, 1989-1990

Industry (SIC)	Incidence Rates								
	Lost Workdays			Days Away From Work			Days of Restricted Work Activity		
	1989	1990	%Chg	1989	1990	%Chg	1989	1990	%Chg
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>	<b>177.6</b>	<b>173.6</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>129.9</b>	<b>119.7</b>	<b>-7.9</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>13.0</b>
Agriculture (01-09)	218.9	180.4	-17.5	192.5	162.8	-15.4	26.4	17.6	-33.3
Construction (15-17)	261.2	220.0	-15.8	236.9	201.8	-14.8	24.3	18.2	-25.1
Manufacturing (20-39)	320.9	314.4	-2.0	198.6	175.0	-11.9	122.3	139.3	13.9
Transportation (40-49)	124.0	198.7	60.2	112.4	170.2	51.4	11.6	28.5	145.7
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	147.3	155.4	5.5	117.2	118.5	1.1	30.1	36.9	22.6
Retail Trade (52-59)	101.0	100.1	-0.9	81.3	79.0	-2.8	19.7	21.1	7.1
Finance (60-67)	39.0	52.6	34.9	32.0	38.7	20.9	7.0	13.9	98.6
Services (70-89)	102.0	98.1	-3.8	85.0	77.7	-8.6	17.0	20.4	20.0

Text Table F: Published Employment and Total Hours Worked by  
Industry Division, Maine, 1989-1990

<u>Industry (SIC)</u>	<u>Published Employment</u> (in thousands)			<u>Total Hours Worked</u> (in millions)		
	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>%Chg</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>%Chg</u>
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>	<b>443.6</b>	<b>435.3</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>733.1</b>	<b>715.5</b>	<b>-2.4</b>
Agriculture (01-09)	5.5	5.6	1.8	8.1	8.1	0.0
Construction (15-17)	32.8	28.6	-12.8	58.9	49.4	-15.6
Manufacturing (20-39)	105.5	101.9	-3.4	204.4	194.6	-4.8
Transportation (40-49)	21.1	21.5	1.9	41.7	42.2	1.2
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	26.0	25.1	-3.5	50.1	47.0	-6.2
Retail Trade (52-59)	111.6	108.4	-2.9	159.7	154.4	-3.3
Finance (60-67)	25.3	25.1	-0.8	42.4	44.0	3.8
Services (70-89)	115.7	118.9	2.8	167.0	173.1	3.7

Source of Employment Data: Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research.

Construction, Manufacturing, and Retail Trade industries experienced decreases in both employment and lost workday incidence rates while the Transportation industry and Finance, Insurance & Real Estate industry had significant increases in lost workday incidence rates but little change in employment in 1990. The Private Sector, as a whole, showed a similar overall change in both the employment (-1.9 percent) and the lost workday incidence rate (-2.3 percent).

Text Table G: Distribution of Employment, Total Cases, Injuries and Illnesses,  
by Industry Division, Maine, 1990

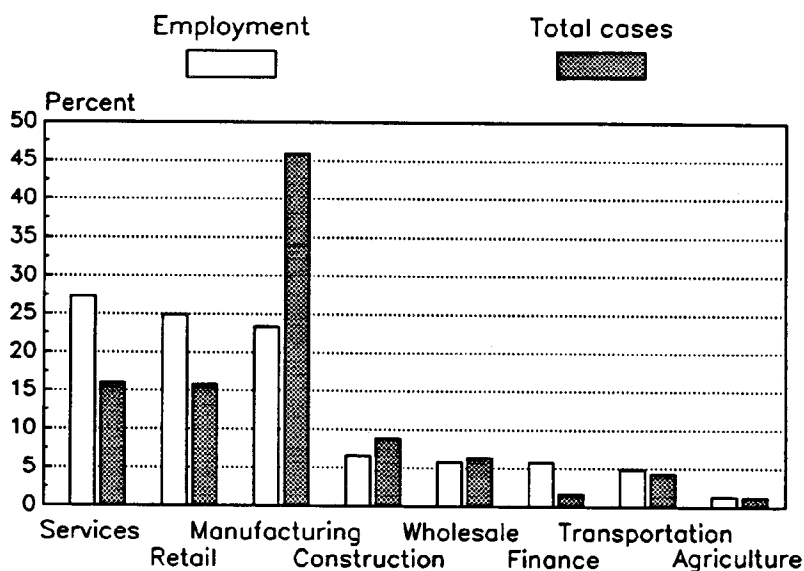
<u>Industry (SIC)</u>	<u>Percent Distribution</u>			
	<u>Published Employment</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>	<u>Total Injuries</u>	<u>Total Illnesses</u>
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture (01-02)	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.8
Construction (15-17)	6.6	8.8	9.6	1.8
Manufacturing (20-39)	23.4	45.9	42.8	73.7
Transportation (40-49)	4.9	4.3	4.7	0.8
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	5.8	6.3	6.8	1.5
Retail Trade (52-59)	24.9	15.8	16.4	11.3
Finance (60-67)	5.8	1.7	1.4	3.8
Services (70-89)	27.3	16.0	17.1	6.3

Source of Employment Data: Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research.

Figure 6 illustrates the percentage of the private sector employment and total cases by Major Industry Groupings during 1990. Manufacturing and Construction, two inherently hazardous industries, have higher percentages of total cases than they do employment.

Figure 8.

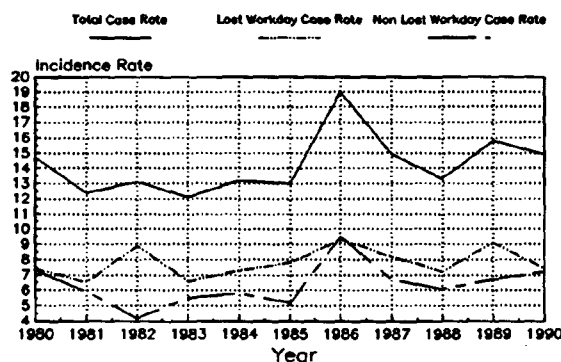
Percent Distribution of Employment and  
Total Cases, by Division  
Maine 1990



## Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing

The occupational injury and illness rate for the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing industry was 14.9 in 1990, a decrease of 6.0 percent over the 1989 rate of 15.8. The industry experienced a lost workday case rate of 7.4 per 100 full-time workers and a rate of 7.2 for cases without lost workdays. These are increases of 18.7 percent and 7.5 percent over 1989, respectively. The lost workday rate decreased 17.6 percent to 180.4 after an increase in 1989.

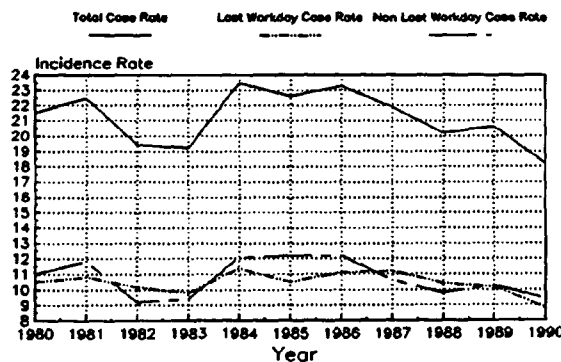
Figure 9. Eleven-year History of the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Industry  
Maine 1980-1990



## Construction

The Construction industry had the second highest total case incidence rate of the major industry divisions, behind manufacturing, with a rate of 18.2 per 100 full-time workers. This 1990 rate was 11.7 percent lower than the 1989 rate of 20.6. This industry, however, had 8.8 percent of the total cases and just 6.6 percent of the employment, a reflection of the hazardous nature of the work. The lost workday incidence rate increased 0.5 percent in 1990 to 220.0 after an all-time high of 218.9 in 1989.

Figure 10. Eleven-year History of the Construction Industry  
Maine 1980-1990

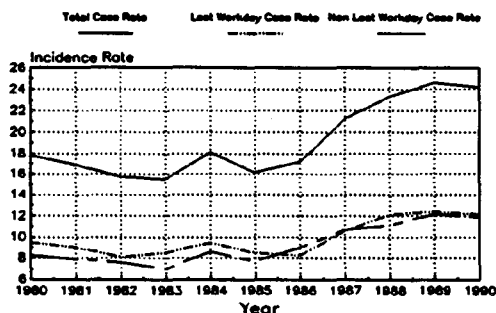




## Manufacturing

Maine's Manufacturing industry's total case incidence rate decreased in 1990 for the first time in six years to 24.2 per 100 full-time workers. However, this industry had the highest rates in each of the four major categories: total cases; lost workday cases; non lost workday cases; and lost workdays. This industry accounted for 45.9 percent of the total cases in the survey but only 23.4 percent of the employment. Of the publishable rates for private sector industries, Transportation Equipment; Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete; and Food and Kindred Products experienced the highest total case incidence rates in this group with 61.8, 27.3, and 25.2, respectively.

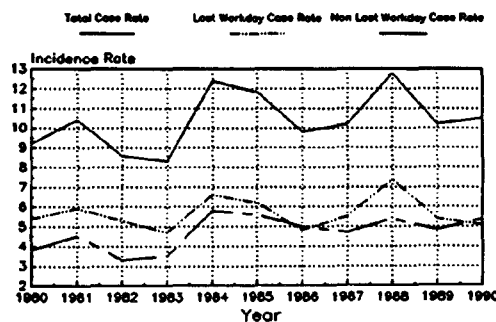
Figure 11. Eleven-year History of the Manufacturing Industry  
Maine 1980-1990



## Transportation & Public Utilities

The Transportation and Public Utilities industry, remained relatively steady in 1990 with a total case incidence rate of 10.5 compared with 10.2 for 1989. Of the publishable industries the highest rate was in Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing with a rate of 14.3. The lowest was in Communications with a rate of 6.8. This industry, however, experienced its highest lost workday incidence rate in 1990 with a rate of 198.7 lost workdays per 100 full-time workers. This is an increase of only 6.9 percent over 1988 but an increase of 60.2 percent over 1989 when a seven year low of 124.0 was recorded in this industry.

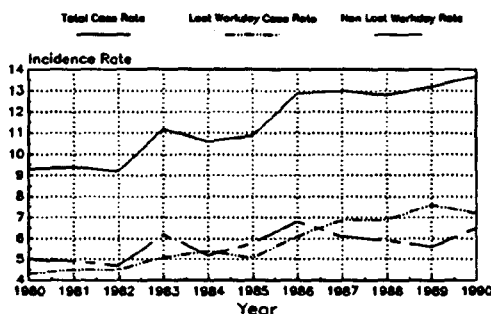
Figure 12. Eleven-Year History of the  
Transportation & Public Utilities Industry  
Maine 1980-1990



## Wholesale Trade

The Wholesale Trade industry recorded an all-time high total case incidence rate with 13.7 per 100 full-time workers which is an increase of 3.8 percent over 1989. However, the lost workday case rate dropped slightly in 1990 to 7.2 from 7.6 in 1989, the second highest rate recorded in this industry's history.

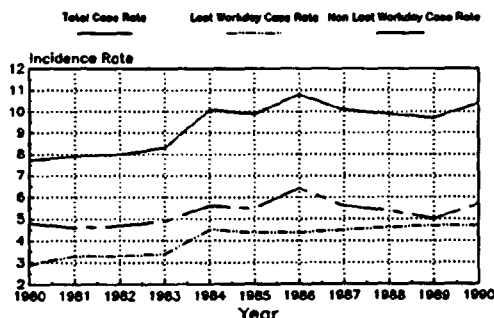
Figure 13. Eleven-year History of the Wholesale Industry  
Maine 1980-1990



## Retail Trade

The Retail Trade industry's total case incidence rate increased 7.2 percent in 1990 to 10.4 per 100 full-time workers. The lost workday case incidence rate remained relatively steady at 4.7 per 100 full-time workers. The incidence rates for the four major categories, total cases, lost workday cases, non-lost workday cases, and lost workdays has been relatively steady since 1984 as can be seen in Figure 12. General Merchandise Stores had the highest total case incidence rate with 14.8 cases per 100 full-time workers. Home Furniture, Furnishings, and Equipment Stores had the lowest rate with 4.5. Food Stores and Eating and Drinking Places are the two industries with the greatest employment in the retail division. Food Stores had the second highest incidence rate with 14.4, and Eating and Drinking Places had an incidence rate of 8.2 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

Figure 14. Eleven-year History of the Retail Industry  
Maine 1980-1990

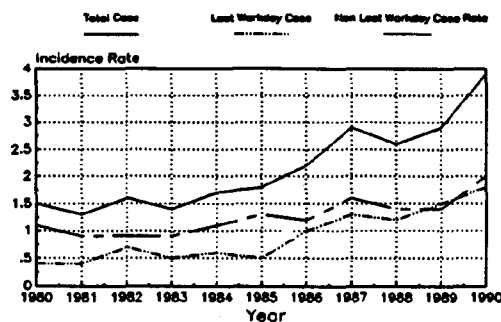


## Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

This industry has the lowest incidence rates in the survey. This can be attributed to relatively fewer hazards present in this industry than in others. However, this industry showed increases in all four major categories of incidence rates. The total case incidence rate, increased from 2.9 in 1989 to 3.9 in 1990 for an increase of 34.5 percent. The incidence rate for lost workday cases increased from 1.5 to 1.8 per 100 full-time workers.

Figure 15.

### Eleven-year History of the Finance, Insurance & Real Estate Industry Maine 1980-1990

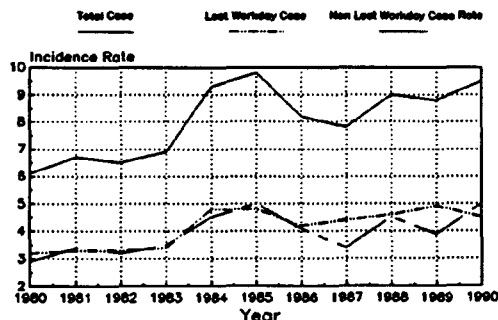


## Services

The total case incidence rate for the Services industry jumped from 8.8 in 1989 to 9.5 in 1990. However, the lost workday case rate and the lost workday rate each decreased 8.2 percent (4.5 per 100 full-time workers) and 3.8 percent (98.1 per 100 full-time workers), respectively. The increase in the non lost workday case rate was responsible for the overall increase in this industries incidence rate. Of the publishable industries, the highest total case incidence rates were in Health Services; Automotive Repair, Services, and Parking; and Social Services with rates of 13.5, 11.4, and 9.7 per 100 full-time workers, respectively.

Figure 16.

### Eleven-year History of the Services Industry Maine 1980-1990



## ANALYSIS OF MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS

In 1990, there were 48 Major Industry Groups (identified by two-digit SIC codes; see Glossary) for which incidence rates were publishable. Of these, 20 groups recorded higher total case incidence rates in 1990 than in 1989, while 20 groups experienced declining rates. There were 8 groups in which incidence rates were not publishable in 1989.

Of these 48 publishable industry groups, Transportation Equipment (SIC 37) experienced the private sector's highest total case incidence rate, 61.8 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers, or about 3 cases for every 5 full-time workers. The lowest total case rate was for Transportation Services (SIC 47), with 1.8 cases per 100 workers. Expressed differently, the total case incidence rate of the most hazardous industry group was about 34 times greater than that of the least hazardous group. Clearly, a difference exists in the safety experience among various groups, a difference often affected by the hazards encountered in different industries.

In 1990, there were 18 publishable industry groups which had total case incidence rates greater than the all-industry average (in 1989 there were also 18 above average groups out of the 41 publishable groups). Major changes include Heavy Construction Contractors (SIC 16) which moved down from fourth place in 1989 to twelfth; Textile Mill (SIC 22) Products which moved from seventh to eleventh place; and Rubber and Plastic Products (SIC 30) which moved down from second to fifth place in the rankings.

The majority of the 18 groups with above average total case rates are from the Construction and Manufacturing industries since these two groups are typically the the most hazardous. These 18 groups accounted for nearly 35 percent of the 1990 total private sector employment, but they experienced 60 percent of all recordable cases.

Text Table H: Total Case Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Rate, Maine, 1990

<u>INDUSTRY</u>	<u>SIC</u>	<u>Rank</u>		<u>Total Cases</u>		<u>Total Lost Workday Cases</u>		<u>Total Lost Workdays</u>	
		<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL IND.</b>	<b>01-89</b>	-	-	<b>14.5</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>177.6</b>	<b>173.6</b>
Transportation Equipment	37	*	1	*	61.8	*	31.4	*	805.9
Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete	32	1	2	27.1	27.3	10.8	12.2	210.0	214.9
Food & Kindred Products	20	5	3	23.6	25.2	13.8	13.4	298.4	265.9
Leather & Leather Products	31	3	4	25.6	22.6	11.9	11.5	309.5	292.9
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	2	5	26.7	22.2	14.3	10.9	334.2	289.3
Lumber & Wood Products	24	6	6	22.8	21.9	13.3	11.9	317.4	300.0
Fabricated Metal Products	34	10	7	19.9	20.7	12.1	10.8	197.6	247.0
Agricultural Production	01-02	12	8	18.3	20.1	10.2	10.7	301.0	241.1
General Building Contractors	15	8	9	21.6	19.7	10.5	10.4	193.0	237.0
Paper & Allied Products	26	13	10	18.1	19.1	8.6	8.5	314.7	286.0
Textile Mill Products	22	7	11	22.2	18.0	10.2	8.9	277.3	269.1
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	4	12	23.9	17.9	10.7	8.2	208.1	250.4
Special Trade Contractors	17	11	13	18.8	17.5	9.9	8.1	323.8	201.1
Apparel & Textile Products	23	14	14	16.5	16.6	7.3	6.9	266.1	132.0
Wholesale-Nondurable Goods	51	16	15	16.0	15.3	9.6	8.8	202.4	192.2
General Merchandise Stores	53	*	16	*	14.8	*	6.6	*	145.6
Agricultural Services	07	15	17	16.0	14.5	9.3	6.8	207.1	131.7
Food Stores	54	*	18	*	14.4	*	9.3	*	201.2

Note: \* Represents those Industry Groups whose 1989 results rate did not exceed the all-industry rate.

Considering injuries alone, there were 19 groups whose 1990 total injury case rates exceeded the private sector rate. Of these, seven of these groups had rates that were at least 50 percent higher than the all-industry injury incidence rate, and two groups were at least 75 percent higher than the all-industry rate.

Text Table I: Injury Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Rate, Maine, 1990

	<u>SIC</u>	<u>Incidence Rate</u>
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>01-89</b>	<b>12.8</b>
<u>Industry</u>		<u>Percent above all Industry Rate</u>
1. Transportation Equipment	37	50.1
2. Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete Prod	32	26.8
3. Rubber & Plastic Products	30	22.2
4. Food & Kindred Products	20	20.4
5. Lumber & Wood Products	24	20.9
6. Agricultural Production	01-02	19.8
7. General Building Contractors	15	19.2
8. Fabricated Metal Products	34	17.8
9. Heavy Construction Contractors	16	17.7
10. Special Trade Contractors	17	17.1
11. Paper & Allied Products	26	16.8
12. Textile Mill Products	22	16.3
13. Leather & Leather Products	31	16.0
14. General Merchandise Stores	53	14.8
15. Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	51	14.8
16. Apparel Finished Products	23	14.0
17. Motor Freight Transport. & Warehousing	42	14.0
18. Agricultural Services	07	13.2
19. Health Services	80	12.9

As shown in Text Table J, 15 industry groups recorded total case incidence rates for occupational illnesses that exceeded the all-industry rate. The most hazardous group in terms of illnesses was the Transportation Equipment Group with a rate more than eight times higher than the private sector rate. Diseases due to repeated trauma (e.g., tendonitis, carpal tunnel syndrome) accounted for 50.1 percent of the illnesses in this industry. Behind the Transportation Equipment Group, was the Leather and Leather Products Group which experienced a total illness incidence rate of 6.6 with 72.6 percent of the illnesses due to repeated trauma.

Text Table J: Illness Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Rate, Maine, 1990

<u>Industry</u>	<u>SIC</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>01-89</b>	<b>1.4</b>
1. Transportation Equipment	37	11.7
2. Leather & Leather Products	31	6.6
3. Food & Kindred Products	20	4.0
4. Electrical Equipment & Supplies	36	3.1
5. Measuring, & Controlling Instruments	38	3.1
6. Fabricated Metal Products	34	2.9
7. Apparel & Other Textile Products	23	2.6
8. Paper & Allied Products	26	2.3
9. Food Stores	54	2.2
10. Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	27	2.0
11. Miscellaneous Retail	59	1.9
12. Rubber & Plastic Products	30	1.8
13. Insurance Carriers	63	1.7
14. Textile Mill Products	22	1.7
15. Ind. & Comm. Machinery & Computer Equip.	35	1.5

## INCIDENCE RATES BY COMPANY SIZE

The incidence rates for different size firms vary. Generally, small firms with one to 10 employees have a low total case incidence rate, while firms with 50 or more employees have higher incidence rates. In 1990, companies with 1000 or more employees had the highest total case incidence rate of the size class groupings with a rate of 28.3 cases per 100 full-time workers. The incidence rate for Maine's smallest employers dropped 45.9 percent in 1990 after an increase of over 200 percent in 1989. Incidence rates also fell for employers with between 11 and 19 employees and 50 and 99 employees.

Text Table K: Total Case Incidence Rate by Size Class, Maine, 1989-1990

<u>Number of Employees</u>	<u>Incidence Rate</u>		
	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>%Chg</u>
<b>ALL SIZES</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>
1-3	8.5	4.6	-45.9
4-10	4.6	5.0	8.7
11-19	8.9	8.6	-3.4
20-49	11.5	11.6	0.9
50-99	16.7	15.9	-4.8
100-249	18.3	18.3	0.0
250-499	16.6	16.7	0.6
500-999	15.0	15.2	1.3
1000+	27.0	28.3	4.8

## MAINE COMPARED TO THE UNITED STATES

In 1990, the total case incidence rate (unadjusted) in Maine was over 63 percent higher than in the United States as a whole (14.3 versus 8.8). Similarly, the lost workday case rate was 71 percent higher, and the incidence rate for lost workdays was 107 percent higher. In every year since the survey began, Maine's rates have exceeded the comparable national rates.

Text Table L: Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine and the United States, 1972-1990.

Survey Year	Total Cases				Lost Workday Cases				Lost Workdays			
	Maine		United States		Maine		United States		Maine		United States	
	Incidence Rate	Percent Change	Incidence Rate	Percent Change	Incidence Rate	Percent Change	Incidence Rate	Percent Change	Incidence Rate	Percent Change	Incidence Rate	Percent Change
1972	11.3		10.9		3.9		3.3		57.6		47.9	
1973	11.4	0.9	11.0	0.9	4.1	5.1	3.4	3.0	71.8	24.7	53.3	11.3
1974	10.9	-4.4	10.4	-5.5	4.1	0.0	3.5	2.9	70.1	-2.4	54.6	2.4
1975	10.3	-5.5	9.1	-12.5	4.2	2.4	3.3	-5.7	77.6	10.7	56.1	2.7
1976	10.4	1.0	9.2	1.1	4.5	7.1	3.5	6.1	79.2	2.1	60.5	7.8
1977	10.4	0.0	9.3	1.1	4.8	6.7	3.8	8.6	87.7	10.7	61.6	1.8
1978	11.7	12.5	9.4	1.1	5.5	14.6	4.1	7.9	96.0	9.5	63.5	3.1
1979	12.1	3.4	9.5	1.1	6.2	12.7	4.3	4.9	104.2	8.5	67.7	6.6
1980	12.0	-0.8	8.7	-8.4	6.1	-1.6	4.0	-7.0	113.7	9.1	65.2	-3.7
1981	11.9	-0.8	8.3	-4.6	6.0	-1.6	3.8	-5.0	112.5	-1.1	61.7	-5.4
1982	10.9	-8.4	7.7	-7.2	5.5	-8.3	3.5	-7.9	114.0	1.3	58.7	-4.9
1983	11.0	0.9	7.6	-1.3	5.6	1.8	3.4	-2.9	110.1	-3.4	58.5	0.3
1984	13.2	20.0	8.0	5.3	6.7	19.6	3.7	8.8	139.4	26.6	63.4	8.4
1985	12.5	-5.3	7.9	-1.3	6.2	-7.5	3.6	-2.7	136.6	-2.0	64.9	2.4
1986	12.9	3.2	7.9	unch.	6.0	-3.2	3.6	unch.	128.2	6.1	65.8	1.4
1987	13.7	6.2	8.3	5.0	6.9	15.0	3.8	5.5	154.8	20.7	69.9	6.2
1988	14.4	5.1	8.6	3.6	7.4	7.2	4.0	5.3	167.9	8.5	76.1	8.9
1989	14.5	1.4	8.6	unch.	7.4	1.4	4.0	unch.	177.6	5.8	78.7	3.4
1990	14.3	-1.4	8.8	2.3	7.0	-5.4	4.1	2.5	173.6	-2.3	84.0	6.7



Why are Maine's incidence rates so much higher? One possible reason that can be quantitatively examined is the industry mix (the distribution of total employment in various industries). Obviously, if Maine's private sector has a higher proportion of employment in more hazardous industries than the nation as a whole, the all-industry incidence rate for Maine would be correspondingly greater. One can investigate this possibility by using the Standard Industry Mix (SIM) which permits comparisons between states or between a state and the nation. Briefly, the SIM bases the injury and illness experience of one area (Maine, in this case) on the industry mix of the area to which it is being compared (the United States). A more complete explanation can be found in Appendix A.

The disparity between Maine's rates and national rates exists at the industry division level. In 1990, all of the industry divisions except Transportation & Public Utilities experienced higher adjusted incidence rates in Maine than in the nation as a whole. The discrepancy was highest in Manufacturing and in Wholesale Trade where Maine's adjusted total case rates exceeded the national rates by nearly 81 percent and 60 percent respectively.

Adjusting for the Standard Industry Mix has the effect of reducing Maine's total case rate by nearly 8.3 percent. The rate for lost workday cases decreases by about 9.4 percent and the rate for lost workdays by about 9.9 percent. Although adjusting Maine's division level rates acts to bring them closer to the national rates, the adjusted rates still exceed the corresponding national rates.

Text Table M: Total Case Incidence Rates adjusted to the U.S. Industry Mix, by Industry Division, 1990

Industry (SIC)	Injuries and Illnesses per 100 Workers								
	Total Cases			Lost Workday Cases			Lost Workdays		
	Maine Unadj.	Maine Adjusted	U.S.	Maine Unadj.	Maine Adjusted	U.S.	Maine Unadj.	Maine Adjusted	U.S.
PRIVATE SECTOR (01-89)	14.3	13.2	8.8	7.0	6.4	4.1	173.6	157.9	84.0
Construction (15-17)	18.2	18.1	14.2	8.8	8.7	6.7	220.0	217.6	147.9
Manufacturing (20-39)	24.2	21.1	13.2	12.2	10.8	5.8	314.4	249.7	120.7
Transportation (40-49)	10.5	9.6	9.6	5.1	4.7	5.5	198.7	169.8	134.1
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	13.7	13.4	7.4	7.2	6.9	3.7	155.4	148.2	71.5
Retail Trade (52-59)	10.4	10.5	8.1	4.7	4.8	3.4	100.1	97.0	63.2
Finance (60-67)	3.9	3.7	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.1	52.6	48.5	27.3
Services (70-89)	9.5	8.7	6.0	4.5	4.0	2.8	98.1	96.0	56.4

TABLE 1

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1990

INDUSTRY <sup>1</sup>	SIC <sup>2</sup>	INCIDENCE RATES <sup>3</sup>						
		Total <sup>4</sup> Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>01-89</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>119.7</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>173.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING</b>	<b>01-09</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>162.8</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>180.4</b>	<b>7.2</b>
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	07	14.5	6.8	6.4	114.0	17.7	131.7	7.2
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	20.1	10.7	10.7	215.9	25.2	241.1	9.3
<b>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>15-17</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>201.8</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>220.0</b>	<b>9.4</b>
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	19.7	10.4	9.3	215.8	21.2	237.0	9.3
General Contractors - Residential	152	14.8	8.5	8.1	126.6	10.8	137.4	6.2
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	26.2	12.8	10.9	329.1	34.7	363.8	13.4
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	17.9	8.2	7.0	216.7	33.7	250.4	9.7
Highway and Street Construction	161	19.7	7.5	7.0	173.8	29.0	202.8	12.2
Heavy Construction, ex Highway and Street	162	16.1	9.0	6.9	259.9	38.5	298.4	7.2
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	17.5	8.1	7.6	189.1	12.0	201.1	9.4
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	21.4	9.2	8.6	199.0	10.1	209.1	12.2
Electrical Work	173	12.6	5.6	5.1	139.9	11.4	151.3	7.1
Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting, Plastering	174	21.4	12.7	12.2	320.6	13.1	333.6	8.7
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractor	179	17.0	7.7	7.2	227.7	15.5	243.2	9.3
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>20-39</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>175.0</b>	<b>139.3</b>	<b>314.4</b>	<b>11.9</b>
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	25.2	13.4	10.3	180.3	85.7	265.9	11.8
Miscellaneous Food and Kindred Products	209	32.9	19.5	12.3	169.2	77.4	246.6	13.4
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	18.0	8.9	6.3	202.7	66.4	269.1	9.1
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	14.8	6.4	4.1	123.8	40.6	164.4	8.4
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Wool	2231	14.8	6.4	4.1	123.8	40.6	164.4	8.4
APPAREL AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	16.6	6.9	4.6	70.0	62.0	132.0	9.7
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	24	21.9	11.9	9.6	223.9	76.1	300.0	9.9
Logging Camps and Contractors	241	20.1	13.6	13.0	332.2	15.6	347.8	6.4
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	21.4	11.1	9.3	177.6	54.6	232.2	10.2
Sawmills and Planing Mills, General	2421	21.8	10.8	9.4	180.8	50.3	231.1	11.0
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	22.2	12.0	8.0	200.7	149.3	350.1	10.2
Wood Products, NEC	2499	22.9	12.3	8.4	204.2	168.5	372.7	10.6
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	19.1	8.5	4.5	156.7	129.3	286.0	10.6
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	19.9	8.7	4.7	153.8	129.6	283.3	11.2
Pulp Mills	2621	19.9	8.7	4.7	153.8	129.6	283.3	11.2
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	27	7.7	5.0	4.0	57.4	51.9	109.3	2.7
Newspapers	271	7.5	3.4	3.2	48.5	12.9	61.4	4.1
Publishing or Publishing & Printing	2711	7.5	3.4	3.2	48.4	12.9	61.4	4.1
Commercial Printing	275	12.8	8.1	4.8	67.0	50.6	117.6	4.7
Commercial Printing, Lithography	2752	15.9	10.1	6.0	83.7	63.2	146.9	5.8
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	22.2	10.9	8.7	214.2	75.1	289.3	11.3
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	17.3	9.1	7.2	211.2	62.8	273.9	8.2
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	22.6	11.5	8.1	185.2	107.7	292.9	11.1
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	19.3	10.1	7.0	169.7	95.3	264.9	9.3
Men's Footwear, except Athletic	3143	16.4	8.8	6.1	142.8	52.0	194.9	7.6
Women's Footwear, except Athletic	3144	19.4	10.9	6.8	126.6	125.5	252.1	8.5
STONE, GLASS, CLAY, CONCRETE	32	27.3	12.2	9.7	172.8	42.1	214.9	14.8

**TABLE 1 (Continued)**

**Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1990**

INCIDENCE RATES <sup>3</sup>								
INDUSTRY <sup>1</sup>	SIC <sup>2</sup>	Total <sup>4</sup> Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Day of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
MANUFACTURING (Continued)								
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	20.7	10.8	8.2	200.1	46.9	247.0	9.9
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	14.2	6.7	5.1	109.6	39.1	148.7	7.5
Misc. Industrial and Commercial Machinery	359	16.7	7.3	4.9	73.7	29.6	103.3	9.4
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	36	9.2	5.3	2.8	77.6	56.9	134.5	3.8
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	5.9	3.4	2.5	63.5	21.0	84.5	2.5
Semiconductors and Related Devices	3674	5.2	2.9	2.3	58.9	22.6	81.5	2.2
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	61.8	31.4	12.7	317.3	488.6	805.9	30.4
Aircraft and Parts	372	16.1	3.7	3.6	38.0	1.6	39.6	12.4
Aircraft Engines and Engine Parts	3724	16.6	3.9	3.8	39.3	1.7	40.9	12.8
Ship, Boat Building and Repairing	373	74.9	38.5	15.1	389.7	623.1	1,012.8	36.1
Ship Building and Repairing	3731	78.2	41.2	15.9	418.4	672.6	1,091.0	37.0
MEASURING,ANALYZING INSTRUMENTS	38	11.4	4.8	4.8	65.5	21.4	86.9	6.6
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	40-49	10.5	5.1	4.5	170.2	28.5	198.7	5.4
LOCAL,SUBURBAN,INTERURBAN TRANS.	41	7.1	3.0	3.0	37.4	0.0	37.4	4.1
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	42	14.3	8.9	8.5	388.4	40.6	429.0	5.4
Trucking, Local and Long Distance	421	13.9	8.7	8.3	389.8	40.8	430.6	5.1
COMMUNICATIONS	48	6.8	2.2	1.2	14.3	37.5	51.8	4.5
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	49	8.9	2.9	2.3	75.1	19.5	94.6	6.1
Electric Services	491	6.6	2.0	1.8	33.7	19.2	52.9	4.6
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	50-59	11.1	5.3	4.6	88.1	24.8	112.9	5.9
WHOLESALE TRADE	50-51	13.7	7.2	6.0	118.5	36.9	155.4	6.5
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	12.0	5.5	4.6	97.0	20.0	117.0	6.5
Professional and Commercial Equip.	504	6.7	2.7	1.6	52.6	8.3	60.9	4.0
Hardware, Plumbing, Heating Equipment	507	17.1	6.9	5.5	198.8	67.2	266.0	10.2
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	508	9.0	3.7	3.7	70.5	2.0	72.5	5.4
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	15.3	8.8	7.5	139.1	53.1	192.2	6.5
Groceries and Related Products	514	18.2	9.9	8.3	182.3	65.6	247.9	8.2
RETAIL TRADE	52-59	10.4	4.7	4.2	79.0	21.1	100.1	5.7
BUILDING HARDWARE AND GARDEN SUPP.	52	10.9	5.3	4.8	91.4	22.6	114.0	5.6
Lumber and Other Building Material Dealers	521	15.4	6.9	6.1	117.5	34.5	152.0	8.5
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	14.8	6.6	6.2	129.2	16.5	145.6	8.3
Department Stores	531	18.0	7.3	7.0	154.7	20.3	175.0	10.6
FOOD STORES	54	14.4	9.3	7.8	132.8	68.4	201.2	5.0
Grocery Stores	541	15.6	10.2	8.5	144.7	74.6	219.3	5.4
AUTO DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	55	9.5	3.7	3.4	107.2	15.7	122.9	5.8
New and Used Car Dealers	551	10.3	3.7	3.5	78.3	14.2	92.6	6.6
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	56	12.4	4.5	4.4	101.0	1.1	102.1	7.9
FURNITURE AND HOME FURN. STORES	57	4.5	2.4	2.4	103.7	0.7	104.4	2.1
Furniture, Home Furnishings	571	6.6	2.9	2.9	168.1	1.3	169.4	3.7

TABLE 1 (Continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1990

INDUSTRY <sup>1</sup>	SIC <sup>2</sup>	INCIDENCE RATES <sup>3</sup>						
		Total <sup>4</sup> Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost workdays
RETAIL TRADE (Continued)								
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	58	8.2	3.5	3.0	25.8	5.1	31.0	4.7
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	8.7	2.4	2.1	40.3	15.3	55.6	6.3
Drug Stores	591	3.5	1.9	1.9	12.7	0.0	12.7	1.6
Miscellaneous Shopping Stores	594	10.8	2.5	2.1	59.9	30.3	90.2	8.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	60-67	3.9	1.8	1.5	38.7	13.9	52.6	2.0
BANKING	60	2.9	1.4	0.9	25.8	15.3	41.1	1.5
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	602	3.5	2.6	1.6	48.6	29.3	77.9	0.9
INSURANCE	63	5.9	2.4	2.2	79.8	18.0	97.8	3.5
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS AND SERV.	64	2.6	0.9	0.6	13.4	4.9	18.3	1.8
REAL ESTATE	65	5.9	3.9	3.7	41.6	18.2	59.8	2.0
SERVICES	70-89	9.5	4.5	3.8	77.7	20.4	98.1	5.0
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	9.1	4.1	3.8	64.6	9.9	74.5	5.0
Hotels, Tourist Courts, and Motels	701	6.7	3.3	3.1	65.3	10.7	76.0	3.4
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	3.4	2.2	2.0	85.1	13.4	98.5	1.2
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	7.5	3.6	3.4	128.4	18.5	146.9	3.9
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES AND PARKING	75	11.4	5.3	4.0	31.2	14.4	45.6	6.1
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	79	7.9	5.7	5.5	169.5	30.3	199.8	2.1
MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	80	13.5	6.9	5.7	105.4	31.1	136.5	6.6
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	805	21.6	14.1	11.4	211.4	77.3	288.7	7.5
Hospitals	806	12.8	5.3	4.5	81.5	21.5	103.0	7.5
LEGAL SERVICES	81	5.6	0.3	0.3	2.8	0.0	2.8	5.3
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	8.8	3.4	2.7	28.7	14.3	43.0	5.4
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	9.7	3.2	2.4	42.7	20.0	62.8	6.5
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	3.1	1.2	1.2	9.7	0.8	10.5	1.9
ENGINEERING, ACCT., RESEARCH SERV.	87	3.1	1.2	1.1	11.4	10.5	21.9	1.8

See Footnotes at end of Table 6.

TABLE 2

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1990

INDUSTRY <sup>1</sup>	SIC <sup>2</sup>	INCIDENCE RATES <sup>3</sup>						
		Total <sup>4</sup> Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	12.9	6.3	4.8	103.8	40.3	144.2	6.5
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	01-09	13.9	7.0	6.8	126.3	17.2	143.5	6.7
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	07	13.2	6.4	6.1	111.1	17.0	128.1	6.3
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	19.8	10.6	10.6	213.6	25.2	238.8	9.2
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15-17	17.9	8.6	7.9	183.4	17.3	200.7	9.2
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	19.2	10.2	9.1	202.8	20.7	223.5	9.0
General Contractors - Residential	152	14.5	8.3	7.9	119.8	9.9	129.7	6.2
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	25.6	12.7	10.8	307.9	34.7	342.6	12.9
HEAVY CONSTRUCT CONTRACTORS	16	17.7	8.0	6.8	212.0	31.7	243.7	9.7
Highway and Street Construction	161	19.5	7.3	6.8	168.3	27.1	195.4	12.2
Heavy Construction, ex. Highway and Street	162	15.9	8.7	6.8	255.9	36.3	292.2	7.2
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	17.1	7.8	7.4	163.7	11.1	174.8	9.2
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	21.1	8.9	8.5	194.4	9.9	204.3	12.2
Electrical Work	173	12.0	5.1	4.6	120.8	6.7	127.5	6.9
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	179	16.5	7.5	6.9	153.6	15.5	169.1	9.0
MANUFACTURING	20-39	20.2	10.4	6.2	142.9	99.8	242.4	9.8
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	21.2	11.3	9.3	160.4	57.5	218.0	9.9
Miscellaneous Food and Kindred Products	209	23.0	14.5	10.5	159.9	54.2	214.1	8.4
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	16.3	7.9	5.5	175.8	45.6	221.4	8.4
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	13.0	5.6	3.4	105.0	33.7	138.7	7.4
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Wool	2231	13.0	5.6	3.4	105.0	33.7	138.7	7.4
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	14.0	5.0	3.3	35.1	22.8	57.9	9.0
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	24	20.9	11.3	9.3	208.7	60.3	269.0	9.9
Logging Camps and Contractors	241	19.9	13.5	12.8	328.2	15.6	343.8	6.4
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	20.6	10.6	9.0	156.0	49.6	205.6	10.0
Sawmills and Planing Mills, General	2421	21.4	10.5	9.1	156.6	48.1	204.7	10.9
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	20.5	11.0	7.6	186.0	108.2	294.2	9.4
Wood Products, NEC	2499	21.0	11.2	7.9	186.5	118.9	305.4	9.8
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	16.8	8.0	4.2	145.2	119.2	264.4	8.9
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	17.5	8.2	4.3	142.4	118.7	261.1	9.3
Pulp Mills	2621	17.5	8.2	4.3	142.4	118.7	261.1	9.3
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	27	5.7	3.2	2.2	31.9	12.7	44.6	2.6
Newspapers	271	7.0	3.1	2.8	39.0	10.7	49.7	4.0
Publishing or Publishing and Printing	2711	7.0	3.1	2.8	39.0	10.7	49.7	4.0
Commercial Printing	275	12.0	7.6	4.5	66.6	32.5	99.1	4.4
Commercial Printing, Lithography	2752	14.9	9.4	5.7	83.2	40.5	123.7	5.5
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	20.4	9.9	8.0	159.6	59.9	219.5	10.5
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	15.1	7.9	6.4	143.7	43.3	187.0	7.2
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	16.0	7.9	5.7	117.1	44.8	161.9	8.1
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	13.0	6.7	4.7	96.6	41.3	137.9	6.3
Men's Footwear, except Athletic	3143	12.0	6.6	4.2	80.9	21.5	102.4	5.4
Women's Footwear, except Athletic	3144	13.1	7.0	4.9	87.2	55.6	142.8	6.0

TABLE 2 (Continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1990

INCIDENCE RATES <sup>3</sup>								
INDUSTRY <sup>1</sup>	SIC <sup>2</sup>	Total <sup>4</sup> Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
MANUFACTURING (Continued)								
STONE, GLASS, CLAY, CONCRETE PROD	32	26.8	11.9	9.5	163.8	42.1	205.9	14.6
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	17.8	9.4	7.3	155.1	26.4	181.5	8.4
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	12.6	6.0	4.5	90.4	29.4	119.8	6.6
Misc. Industrial and Commercial Machinery	359	15.1	6.8	4.4	64.9	29.6	94.5	8.3
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	36	6.0	3.6	1.8	28.0	25.6	53.6	2.4
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	3.2	2.0	1.6	19.2	3.8	23.0	1.3
Semiconductors and Related Equipment	3674	2.4	1.3	1.3	19.1	0.9	20.0	1.1
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	50.1	26.5	11.0	262.9	359.7	622.6	23.6
Aircraft and Parts	372	12.4	3.0	2.9	28.5	1.6	30.1	9.3
Aircraft Engines and Engine Parts	3724	12.8	3.1	3.0	29.5	1.7	31.1	9.6
Ship, Boat Building and Repairing	373	60.9	32.6	13.1	322.8	459.5	782.3	28.3
Ship, Building and Repairing	3731	63.3	34.9	13.7	346.1	495.8	841.9	28.4
MEASURING, ANALYZING INSTRUMENTS	38	8.3	3.4	3.4	39.3	4.3	43.6	4.9
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	40-49	10.3	5.0	4.4	156.5	28.1	184.6	5.3
LOCAL, SUBURBAN, INTERURBAN, TRANS.	41	7.0	3.0	3.0	37.4	0.0	37.4	4.0
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	42	14.0	8.8	8.4	379.2	39.5	418.7	5.3
Trucking, Local and Long Distance	421	13.6	8.7	8.2	380.4	39.7	420.1	5.0
COMMUNICATIONS	48	6.7	2.1	1.1	12.7	37.4	50.1	4.5
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERV.	49	8.6	2.6	2.1	28.6	19.6	48.2	6.0
Electric Services	491	6.4	1.9	1.8	30.4	19.2	49.6	4.5
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	50-59	10.2	4.9	4.2	77.5	20.0	97.5	5.3
WHOLESALE TRADE	50-51	13.4	7.0	5.9	116.3	32.4	148.7	6.4
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	11.9	5.4	4.5	96.4	17.7	114.1	6.5
Professional and Commercial Equip.	504	6.7	2.7	1.6	52.5	8.4	60.9	4.0
Hardware, Plumbing, Heating Equipment	507	16.9	6.6	5.4	197.8	50.9	248.7	10.2
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	508	8.9	3.6	3.5	69.9	1.5	71.4	5.4
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	14.8	8.5	7.2	135.4	46.4	181.8	6.3
Groceries and Related Products	514	17.5	9.6	8.0	178.1	59.0	237.1	7.8
RETAIL TRADE	52-59	9.2	4.2	3.7	65.8	16.2	82.0	5.0
BUILDING HARDWARE AND GARDEN SUPP	52	10.6	5.0	4.7	80.9	15.7	96.6	5.5
Lumber and Other Building Material Dealers	521	14.8	6.5	5.9	99.7	22.7	122.4	8.3
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	14.8	6.6	6.2	129.2	16.4	145.6	8.3
Department Stores	531	18.0	7.3	7.0	154.7	20.3	175.0	10.6
FOOD STORES	54	12.2	8.1	6.7	91.5	48.2	139.7	4.2
Grocery Stores	541	13.2	8.8	7.4	99.7	52.6	152.3	4.4
AUTO DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	55	9.4	3.6	3.3	93.6	15.7	109.3	5.8
New and Used Car Dealers	551	10.2	3.7	3.5	78.3	14.2	92.6	6.6
Apparel and Accessory Stores	56	12.4	4.5	4.4	101.0	1.1	102.1	7.9
FURNITURE AND HOME FURN. STORES	57	4.5	2.4	2.4	103.7	0.7	104.4	2.1
Furniture, Home Furnishings	571	6.6	2.9	2.9	168.1	1.3	169.4	3.7
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	58	8.1	3.4	3.0	25.7	5.1	30.8	4.7

TABLE 2 (Continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1990

INCIDENCE RATES <sup>3</sup>								
INDUSTRY <sup>1</sup>	SIC <sup>2</sup>	Total <sup>4</sup> Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
RETAIL TRADE (Continued)								
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	6.9	1.9	1.7	26.3	7.0	33.2	5.0
Drug Stores	591	3.5	1.9	1.9	12.7	0.0	12.7	1.6
Miscellaneous Shopping Stores	594	6.5	1.4	1.2	28.2	11.4	39.7	5.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	60-67	2.9	1.2	1.1	22.6	5.7	28.2	1.8
BANKING	60	2.0	0.7	0.7	12.2	3.7	15.9	1.4
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	602	1.8	1.2	1.2	22.5	7.2	29.7	0.7
INSURANCE	63	4.1	1.3	1.2	40.2	7.0	47.2	2.9
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS AND SERV.	64	2.1	0.7	0.6	13.4	1.9	15.3	1.4
REAL ESTATE	65	5.8	3.9	3.7	41.7	16.9	58.6	1.9
SERVICES	70-89	9.1	4.3	3.7	74.7	17.6	92.3	4.8
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	9.0	4.1	3.8	64.6	9.9	74.5	5.0
Hotels, Tourist Courts and Motels	701	6.6	3.3	3.1	65.3	10.7	76.0	3.4
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	3.3	2.1	1.9	83.3	11.1	94.4	1.2
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	7.0	3.2	3.1	122.4	10.2	132.6	3.7
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES AND PARKING	75	11.3	5.3	4.0	31.2	13.7	44.9	6.1
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	79	7.5	5.5	5.3	166.4	30.3	196.7	2.0
MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	80	12.9	6.7	5.6	102.2	28.7	130.9	6.2
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	805	20.9	13.8	11.1	206.3	77.1	283.4	7.1
Hospitals	806	11.8	5.0	4.3	77.6	16.8	94.4	6.9
LEGAL SERVICES	81	5.6	0.3	0.3	2.8	0.0	2.8	5.3
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	8.8	3.4	2.7	28.7	14.3	43.0	5.4
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	9.7	3.2	2.4	42.7	20.0	62.7	6.5
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	3.1	1.1	1.1	9.4	0.0	9.4	1.9
ENGINEERING, ACCT., RESEARCH SERV.	87	2.5	0.9	0.9	3.9	2.4	6.1	1.6

See Footnotes at end of Table 6.

TABLE 3

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1990

INDUSTRY <sup>1</sup>	SIC <sup>2</sup>	INCIDENCE RATES <sup>3</sup>						Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
		Total <sup>4</sup> Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	1.5	0.7	0.4	15.9	13.5	29.4	0.8
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	01-09	1.0	0.4	0.3	36.4	0.4	36.8	0.6
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	07	1.3	0.4	0.3	2.8	0.8	3.6	0.9
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.3	0.0	2.3	0.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15-17	0.4	0.2	0.2	18.4	0.9	19.3	0.2
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	0.4	0.2	0.2	13.0	0.5	13.5	0.3
General Contractors - Residential	152	0.3	0.2	0.2	6.8	0.8	7.6	0.1
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	0.6	0.1	0.1	21.2	0.0	21.2	0.5
HEAVY CONSTRUCT CONTRACTORS	16	0.2	0.2	0.1	4.7	2.0	6.8	0.0
Highway and Street Construction	161	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.4	1.9	7.3	0.0
Heavy Construction, ex. Highway and Street	162	0.3	0.3	0.1	4.1	2.1	6.2	0.0
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	0.4	0.2	0.2	25.5	0.8	26.3	0.2
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	0.3	0.3	0.2	4.7	0.1	4.8	0.0
Electrical Work	173	0.6	0.5	0.5	19.1	4.7	23.8	0.1
Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting, Plastering	174	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	179	0.5	0.2	0.2	74.1	0.0	74.1	0.3
MANUFACTURING	20-39	4.0	1.9	1.1	32.4	39.4	72.0	2.1
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	4.0	2.1	1.0	19.8	28.2	48.0	1.9
Miscellaneous Food and Kindred Products	209	9.9	5.0	1.8	9.3	23.2	32.5	5.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	1.7	1.0	0.8	26.8	20.8	47.6	0.7
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	1.8	0.8	0.7	18.9	6.9	25.8	0.9
Broadwoven Fabrics, Wool	2231	1.8	0.8	0.7	18.8	6.9	25.8	0.9
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	2.6	1.9	1.3	34.9	39.2	74.1	0.7
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	24	1.0	0.6	0.3	15.2	15.8	31.0	0.4
Logging Camps and Contractors	241	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.0
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	0.8	0.5	0.3	21.6	5.0	26.6	0.2
Sawmills and Planing Mills, General	2421	0.5	0.4	0.3	24.2	2.2	26.4	0.1
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	1.7	1.0	0.4	14.7	41.2	55.9	0.8
Wood Products, NEC	2499	1.9	1.2	0.5	17.7	49.5	67.2	0.8
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	2.3	0.5	0.3	11.5	10.1	21.6	1.7
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	2.4	0.5	0.3	10.8	10.4	21.2	1.9
Pulp Mills	2621	2.4	0.5	0.3	11.3	10.9	22.2	1.9
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	27	2.0	1.9	1.8	25.6	39.1	64.7	0.1
Newspapers	271	0.5	0.3	0.3	9.5	2.2	11.7	0.2
Publishing or Publishing and Printing	2711	0.5	0.3	0.3	9.5	2.2	11.7	0.2
Commercial Printing	275	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	18.2	18.6	0.3
Commercial Printing, Lithography	2752	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.5	22.7	23.2	0.3
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	1.8	1.0	0.7	54.5	15.2	69.7	0.8
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	2.2	1.2	0.8	67.4	19.5	86.9	1.0
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	6.6	3.6	2.4	68.1	62.9	131.0	3.0
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	6.4	3.3	2.3	73.1	53.9	127.0	3.0
Men's Footwear, except Athletic	3143	4.4	2.2	1.9	62.0	30.5	92.5	2.2
Women's Footwear, except Athletic	3144	6.4	3.9	1.9	39.3	69.9	109.2	2.5



TABLE 3 (Continued)

## Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1990

INCIDENCE RATES <sup>3</sup>								
INDUSTRY <sup>1</sup>	SIC <sup>2</sup>	Total <sup>4</sup> Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
MANUFACTURING (Continued)								
STONE, GLASS, CLAY, CONCRETE PROD	32	0.4	0.2	0.2	9.1	0.0	9.1	0.2
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	2.9	1.4	1.0	45.0	20.5	65.5	1.5
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	1.5	0.7	0.6	19.2	9.7	28.9	0.8
Misc. Industrial and Commercial Machinery	359	1.6	0.5	0.5	8.8	0.0	8.8	1.1
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	36	3.1	1.7	1.1	49.7	31.2	80.9	1.4
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	2.7	1.4	0.9	44.3	17.2	61.5	1.3
Semiconductors and Related Devices	3674	2.7	1.6	1.0	39.8	21.7	61.5	1.1
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	11.7	4.9	1.8	54.3	128.9	183.3	6.9
Aircraft and Parts	372	3.7	0.7	0.7	9.5	0.0	9.5	3.0
Aircraft Engines and Engine Parts	3724	3.9	0.7	0.7	9.8	0.0	9.8	3.1
Ship, Boat Building and Repairing	373	14.0	5.9	2.0	66.9	163.6	230.5	8.1
Ship Building and Repairing	3731	15.0	6.4	2.2	72.3	176.8	249.1	8.6
MEASURING, ANALYZING, INSTRUMENTS	38	3.1	1.4	1.4	26.2	17.1	43.3	1.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	40-49	0.2	0.1	0.1	13.7	0.4	14.1	0.1
LOCAL, SUBURBAN, INTERURBAN TRANS.	41	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	42	0.3	0.1	0.1	9.2	1.1	10.3	0.2
Trucking, Local and Long Distance	421	0.3	0.1	0.1	9.4	1.2	10.6	0.2
COMMUNICATIONS	48	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.2	1.7	0.0
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERV	49	0.4	0.2	0.2	46.4	0.0	46.4	0.1
Electric Services	491	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.4	0.0	3.4	0.2
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	50-59	0.6	0.3	0.2	8.9	4.8	13.7	0.3
WHOLESALE TRADE	50-51	0.3	0.2	0.1	2.2	4.5	6.7	0.2
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	2.3	2.9	0.0
Professional and Commercial Equip. and Supp	504	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hardware, Plumbing, Heating Equipment	507	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.0	16.3	17.3	0.0
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	508	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.0
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	0.5	0.3	0.2	3.7	6.7	10.4	0.3
Groceries and Related Products	514	0.7	0.3	0.3	4.2	6.6	10.8	0.4
RETAIL TRADE	52-59	0.6	0.3	0.3	10.9	4.9	15.8	0.3
BUILDING HARDWARE AND GARDEN SUPP.	52	0.3	0.2	0.1	10.5	6.9	17.4	0.1
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	521	0.6	0.4	0.2	17.8	11.8	29.6	0.2
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Department Stores	531	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FOOD STORES	54	2.2	1.3	1.1	41.4	20.2	61.6	0.9
Grocery Stores	541	2.4	1.4	1.2	45.0	22.1	67.1	1.0
AUTO DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	55	0.1	0.1	0.1	13.7	0.0	13.7	0.0
New & Used Car Dealers	551	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	56	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FURNITURE AND HOME FURN. STORES	57	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Furniture, Home Furnishings	571	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	58	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0

TABLE 3 (Continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1990

INDUSTRY <sup>1</sup>	SIC <sup>2</sup>	INCIDENCE RATES <sup>3</sup>						
		Total <sup>4</sup> Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
RETAIL TRADE (Continued)								
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	1.9	0.5	0.4	14.0	8.3	22.4	1.4
Drug Stores	591	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Shopping Stores	594	4.2	1.1	0.9	31.7	18.9	50.5	3.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	60-67	0.9	0.6	0.4	16.1	8.3	24.4	0.3
BANKING	60	0.9	0.7	0.2	13.7	11.5	25.2	0.1
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	602	1.7	1.4	0.5	26.1	22.1	48.2	0.3
INSURANCE	63	1.7	1.1	1.0	39.6	11.1	50.6	0.6
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS AND SERV.	64	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.4
REAL ESTATE	65	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.0
SERVICES	70-89	0.4	0.2	0.1	3.0	2.8	5.9	0.2
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hotels, Tourist Courts and Motels	701	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7	2.4	4.1	0.0
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	0.5	0.4	0.3	6.0	8.3	14.3	0.1
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES AND PARKING	75	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	79	0.4	0.2	0.2	3.1	0.0	3.1	0.2
MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	80	0.6	0.2	0.2	3.2	2.4	5.6	0.5
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	805	0.6	0.2	0.2	5.1	0.2	5.3	0.4
Hospitals	806	0.9	0.3	0.2	3.8	4.8	8.6	0.6
LEGAL SERVICES	81	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.0
ENGINEERING, ACCT., RESEARCH SERV.	87	0.6	0.3	0.2	7.6	8.1	15.7	0.3

See Footnotes at end of Table 6.

**TABLE 4****Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1990**

<b>INDUSTRY<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>SIC<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total<sup>4</sup> Cases</b>	<b>Total Lost Workday Cases</b>	<b>Cases With Days Away From Work</b>	<b>Days Away From Work</b>	<b>Days of Restricted Work Activity</b>	<b>Total Lost Workdays</b>	<b>Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays</b>	<b>Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Cases</b>
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>01-89</b>	<b>51,258</b>	<b>25,093</b>	<b>18,567</b>	<b>428,190</b>	<b>192,710</b>	<b>620,900</b>	<b>26,144</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING</b>	<b>01-09</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>6,575</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>7,285</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>24</b>
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	07	326	154	145	2,566	399	2,965	162	19
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	234	124	124	2,513	293	2,806	108	23
<b>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>15-17</b>	<b>4,507</b>	<b>2,185</b>	<b>1,990</b>	<b>49,850</b>	<b>4,485</b>	<b>54,335</b>	<b>2,322</b>	<b>25</b>
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	1,573	828	743	17,254	1,692	18,946	745	23
General Contractors - Residential	152	648	374	357	5,558	474	6,032	274	16
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	920	450	382	11,557	1,218	12,775	470	28
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	553	300	254	7,895	1,229	9,124	353	30
Highway and Street Construction	161	360	137	128	3,176	530	3,706	223	27
Heavy Construction, ex. Highway, Street	162	293	163	126	4,719	699	5,418	130	33
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	2,281	1,057	993	24,701	1,564	26,265	1,224	25
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	617	266	249	5,747	291	6,038	351	23
Electrical Work	173	277	122	113	3,071	250	3,321	155	27
Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting, plastering	174	261	155	149	3,906	159	4,065	106	26
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	179	636	289	267	8,500	577	9,077	347	31

**TABLE 4 (Continued)**

**Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1990**

<b>INDUSTRY<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>SIC<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total<sup>4</sup> Cases</b>	<b>Total Lost Workday Cases</b>	<b>Cases With Days Away From Work</b>	<b>Days Away From Work</b>	<b>Days of Restricted Work Activity</b>	<b>Total Lost Workdays</b>	<b>Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays</b>	<b>Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Cases</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>20-39</b>	<b>23,538</b>	<b>11,908</b>	<b>7,042</b>	<b>170,333</b>	<b>135,597</b>	<b>305,930</b>	<b>11,624</b>	<b>26</b>
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	1,594	848	651	11,405	5,419	16,824	746	20
Miscellaneous Food and Kindred Products	209	391	232	146	2,012	921	2,933	159	13
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	970	481	340	10,924	3,580	14,504	489	30
Broadwoven Fabric mills, Wool	223	376	163	105	3,153	1,035	4,188	213	26
Broadwoven Fabric mills, Wool	2231	376	163	105	3,153	1,035	4,188	213	26
APPAREL AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	401	166	110	1,689	1,495	3,184	235	19
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	24	2,236	1,220	986	22,907	7,787	30,694	1,015	25
Logging Camps and Contractors	241	501	340	324	8,297	390	8,687	160	26
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	619	322	270	5,148	1,583	6,731	297	21
Sawmills and Planing Mills, General	2421	538	267	232	4,453	1,240	5,693	271	21
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	764	412	275	6,910	5,140	12,050	352	29
Wood Products, NEC	2499	655	352	241	5,839	4,818	10,657	303	30
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	3,419	1,519	814	28,034	23,126	51,160	1,900	34
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	3,208	1,419	747	24,831	20,620	45,451	1,789	32
Pulp Mills	2621	3,185	1,394	745	24,619	20,746	45,365	1,791	33
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	27	541	351	280	4,019	3,631	7,650	190	22
Newspapers	271	179	81	75	1,152	308	1,460	98	18
Publishing or Publishing or Printing	2711	179	81	75	1,152	308	1,460	98	18
Commercial Printing	275	251	159	94	1,313	992	2,305	92	14
Commercial Printing, Lithography	2752	250	159	94	1,313	992	2,305	91	14
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	747	367	293	7,223	2,532	9,755	380	27
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	456	240	189	5,576	1,657	7,233	216	30
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	2,159	1,096	774	17,713	10,307	28,020	1,063	26
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	1,525	793	553	13,372	7,507	20,879	732	26
Men's Footwear, except Athletic	3143	555	297	206	4,846	1,765	6,611	258	22
Women's Footwear, except Athletic	3144	473	265	165	3,080	3,054	6,134	208	23

**TABLE 4 (Continued)**

**Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1990**

<b>INDUSTRY<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>SIC<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total<sup>4</sup> Cases</b>	<b>Total Lost Workday Cases</b>	<b>Cases With Days Away From Work</b>	<b>Days Away From Work</b>	<b>Days of Restricted Work Activity</b>	<b>Total Lost Workdays</b>	<b>Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays</b>	<b>Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Cases</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING (Continued)</b>									
STONE, GLASS, CLAY, CONCRETE PROD	32	370	165	132	2,346	571	2,917	201	18
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	535	278	213	5,171	1,212	6,383	257	23
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	623	295	225	4,819	1,720	6,539	328	22
Misc. Industrial and Commercial Machinery	359	331	145	98	1,463	588	2,051	186	14
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	36	729	424	226	6,176	4,525	10,701	305	25
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	268	153	115	2,881	954	3,835	115	25
Semiconductors and Related Devices	3674	139	79	62	1,587	609	2,196	60	28
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	8,473	4,300	1,748	43,514	67,021	110,535	4,173	26
Aircraft and Parts	372	318	74	72	750	32	782	244	11
Aircraft Engines and Engine Parts	3724	318	74	72	750	32	782	244	11
Ship, Boat Building and Repairing	373	7,974	4,098	1,604	41,477	66,318	107,795	3,876	26
Ship Building and Repairing	3731	7,707	4,061	1,569	41,218	66,257	107,475	3,646	26
MEASURING, ANALYZING INSTRUMENTS	38	147	62	62	843	276	1,119	85	18
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES</b>	<b>40-49</b>	<b>2,213</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>35,878</b>	<b>6,012</b>	<b>41,890</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>39</b>
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	42	1,082	672	642	29,438	3,081	32,519	410	48
Trucking, Local and Long Distance	421	1,022	644	614	28,696	3,007	31,703	378	49
COMMUNICATIONS	48	318	105	57	670	1,765	2,435	213	23
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICE	49	406	130	104	3,405	887	4,292	276	33
Electric Services	491	256	77	71	1,307	746	2,053	179	27
<b>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>50-59</b>	<b>10,847</b>	<b>5,188</b>	<b>4,497</b>	<b>87,087</b>	<b>24,967</b>	<b>112,054</b>	<b>5,656</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>50-51</b>	<b>3,218</b>	<b>1,683</b>	<b>1,421</b>	<b>27,863</b>	<b>8,676</b>	<b>36,539</b>	<b>1,532</b>	<b>22</b>
WHOLESALE - DURABLE GOODS	50	1,377	628	525	11,145	2,299	13,444	748	21
Professional and Commercial Equip.	504	123	50	30	969	154	1,123	73	22
Hardware, Plumbing, Heating Equipment	507	258	104	83	2,994	1,011	4,005	154	39
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	508	240	98	97	1,871	52	1,923	142	20

**TABLE 4 (Continued)**

**Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1990**

<b>INDUSTRY<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>SIC<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total<sup>4</sup> Cases</b>	<b>Total Lost Workday Cases</b>	<b>Cases With Days Away From Work</b>	<b>Days Away From Work</b>	<b>Days of Restricted Work Activity</b>	<b>Total Lost Workdays</b>	<b>Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays</b>	<b>Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Cases</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE (Continued)</b>									
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	1,841	1,055	896	16,718	6,377	23,095	784	22
Groceries and Related Products	514	1,067	584	488	10,716	3,854	14,570	483	25
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>52-59</b>	<b>7,629</b>	<b>3,505</b>	<b>3,076</b>	<b>59,224</b>	<b>16,291</b>	<b>75,515</b>	<b>4,124</b>	<b>22</b>
BUILDING HARDWARE AND GARDEN	52	489	236	217	4,100	1,015	5,115	253	22
Lumber and Building Material Dealers	521	406	181	162	3,101	909	4,010	225	22
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	1,125	498	470	9,809	1,250	11,059	627	22
Department Stores	531	954	389	370	8,210	1,074	9,284	565	24
FOOD STORES	54	1,906	1,238	1,039	17,611	9,075	26,686	668	22
Grocery Stores	541	1,893	1,238	1,039	17,611	9,075	26,686	655	22
AUTO DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	55	1,123	435	398	12,735	1,862	14,597	688	34
New and Used Car Dealers	551	360	128	124	2,744	499	3,243	232	25
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	56	416	151	146	3,389	36	3,425	265	23
FURNITURE AND HOME FURN. STORES	57	131	70	70	3,039	212	3,060	61	44
Furniture, Home Furnishings	571	108	47	47	2,763	21	2,784	61	59
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	58	1,645	697	602	5,205	1,033	6,238	948	9

TABLE 4 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1990

<u>INDUSTRY<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>SIC<sup>2</sup></u>	<u>Total<sup>4</sup> Cases</u>	<u>Total Lost Workday Cases</u>	<u>CasesWith Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days of Restricted Work Activity</u>	<u>Total Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Cases</u>
<b>RETAIL TRADE (Continued)</b>									
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	1,272	350	305	5,865	2,230	8,095	922	23
Drug Stores	591	85	46	46	309	0	309	39	7
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods	594	694	163	135	3,862	1,952	5,814	531	36
<b>FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE</b>	<b>60-67</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>8,509</b>	<b>3,068</b>	<b>11,577</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>29</b>
BANKING	60	266	129	84	2,356	1,395	3,751	137	29
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	602	167	122	77	2,322	13395	3,717	45	30
INSURANCE	63	340	137	128	4,618	1,043	5,661	203	41
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS SERV.	64	89	29	21	452	164	616	60	21
REAL ESTATE	65	150	100	95	1,067	466	1,533	50	15
<b>SERVICES</b>	<b>70-89</b>	<b>8,198</b>	<b>3,858</b>	<b>3,274</b>	<b>67,278</b>	<b>17,635</b>	<b>84,913</b>	<b>4,340</b>	<b>22</b>
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	507	228	214	3,611	555	4,166	279	18
Hotels, Tourist Courts and Motels	701	341	168	160	3,325	548	3,873	173	23
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	100	64	59	2,508	395	2,903	36	45
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	796	386	359	13,665	1,963	15,628	410	40
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES AND GARAGES	75	384	179	134	1,053	487	1,540	205	9
AMUSEMENT, RECREATION SERVICES	79	213	155	150	4,594	821	5,415	58	35
MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	80	4,351	2,216	1,842	33,904	9,998	43,902	2,135	20
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	805	1,781	1,162	939	17,467	6,389	23,856	619	21
Hospitals	806	2,001	827	703	12,781	3,377	16,158	1,174	20

**TABLE 4 (Continued)**

**Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1990**

<b>INDUSTRY<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>SIC<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total<sup>4</sup> Cases</b>	<b>Total Lost Workday Cases</b>	<b>CasesWith Days Away From Work</b>	<b>Days Away From Work</b>	<b>Days of Restricted Work Activity</b>	<b>Total Lost Workdays</b>	<b>Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays</b>	<b>Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Cases</b>
<b>SERVICES (Continued)</b>									
LEGAL SERVICES	81	211	12	12	106	0	106	199	9
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	459	178	140	1498	748	2,246	281	13
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	687	225	171	3,021	1,415	4,436	462	20
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	69	26	26	217	17	234	43	9
ENGINEERING,ACCT.,RESEARCH,SERV.	87	262	106	98	976	898	1,874	156	18

See Footnotes at end of Table 6.



**TABLE 5****Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1990**

<b>INDUSTRY<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>SIC<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total<sup>4</sup> Cases</b>	<b>Total Lost Workday Cases</b>	<b>Cases With Days Away From Work</b>	<b>Days Away From Work</b>	<b>Days of Restricted Work Activity</b>	<b>Total Lost Workdays</b>	<b>Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays</b>	<b>Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Cases</b>
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>01-89</b>	<b>45,988</b>	<b>22,592</b>	<b>17,018</b>	<b>371,464</b>	<b>144,323</b>	<b>515,787</b>	<b>23,377</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING</b>	<b>01-09</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>5,104</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>5,797</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>20</b>
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	07	297	145	138	2,502	382	2,884	142	20
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	231	123	123	2,486	293	2,779	107	23
<b>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>15-17</b>	<b>4,410</b>	<b>2,132</b>	<b>1,944</b>	<b>45,308</b>	<b>4,265</b>	<b>49,573</b>	<b>2,278</b>	<b>23</b>
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	1,538	815	730	16,211	1,654	17,865	723	22
General Contractors - Residential	152	635	364	347	5,261	436	5,697	271	16
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	899	447	379	10,811	1,218	12,029	452	27
HEAVY CONSTRUCT CONTRACTORS	16	645	292	249	7,723	1,155	8,878	353	30
Highway and Street Construction	161	357	134	125	3,077	495	3,572	223	27
Heavy Construction, ex. Highway, Street	162	288	158	124	4,646	660	5,306	130	34
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	2,227	1,025	965	21,374	1,456	22,830	1,202	22
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	608	257	244	5,612	287	5,899	351	23
Electrical Work	173	263	111	102	2,652	146	2,798	152	25
Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting, Plastering	174	259	155	149	3,906	159	4,065	106	26
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	179	616	281	259	5,734	577	6,311	335	22

**TABLE 5 (Continued)**

**Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1990**

<b>INDUSTRY<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>SIC<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total<sup>4</sup> Cases</b>	<b>Total Lost Workday Cases</b>	<b>Cases With Days Away From Work</b>	<b>Days Away From Work</b>	<b>Days of Restricted Work Activity</b>	<b>Total Lost Workdays</b>	<b>Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays</b>	<b>Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Cases</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>20-39</b>	<b>19,655</b>	<b>10,081</b>	<b>6,017</b>	<b>138,820</b>	<b>97,085</b>	<b>235,905</b>	<b>9,568</b>	<b>23</b>
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	1,344	718	587	10,150	3,638	13,788	626	19
Miscellaneous Food and Kindred Products	209	273	173	125	1,901	645	2,546	100	15
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	878	427	296	9,478	2,458	11,936	451	28
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	331	142	86	2,674	858	3,532	189	25
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Wool	2231	331	142	86	2,674	858	3,532	189	25
APPAREL OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	338	121	79	847	550	1,397	217	12
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	24	2,136	1,160	951	21,356	6,166	27,522	975	24
Logging Camps and Contractors	241	497	336	320	8,198	390	8,588	160	26
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	597	307	260	4,521	1,439	5,960	290	19
Sawmills and Planing Mills, General	2421	526	258	224	3,857	1,185	5,042	268	20
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	704	379	261	6,404	3,723	10,127	325	27
Wood Products, NEC	2499	600	319	227	5,333	23,401	8,734	281	27
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	3,014	1,427	758	25,971	21,327	47,298	1,587	33
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	2,823	1,334	700	23,109	18,944	42,053	1,489	32
Pulp Mills	2621	2,799	1,309	696	22,808	19,001	41,809	1,490	32
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	27	402	221	156	2,232	891	3,123	181	14
Newspapers	271	167	73	67	927	255	1,182	94	16
Publishing or Publishing and Printing	2711	167	73	67	927	255	1,182	94	16
Commercial Printing	275	235	148	89	1,305	636	1,941	87	13
Commercial Printing, Lithography	2752	234	148	89	1,305	636	1,941	86	13
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	687	333	270	5,384	2,019	7,403	354	22
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	398	208	168	3,795	1,144	4,939	190	24
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	1,531	754	548	11,199	4,288	15,487	777	21
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	1,024	529	371	7,612	3,256	10,868	495	21
Men's Footwear, except Athletic	3143	406	224	142	2,743	730	3,473	182	16
Women's Footwear, except Athletic	3144	318	171	119	2,123	1,353	3,476	147	20

**TABLE 5 (Continued)**

**Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1990**

<b>INDUSTRY<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>SIC<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total<sup>4</sup> Cases</b>	<b>Total Lost Workday Cases</b>	<b>Cases With Days Away From Work</b>	<b>Days Away From Work</b>	<b>Days of Restricted Work Activity</b>	<b>Total Lost Workdays</b>	<b>Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays</b>	<b>Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Cases</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING (Continued)</b>									
STONE, GLASS, CLAY, CONCRETE PROD	32	364	162	129	2,223	571	2,794	198	17
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	460	242	188	4,008	683	4,691	218	19
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	555	263	197	3,976	1,293	5,269	292	20
Misc. Industrial and Commercial Machinery	359	300	135	88	1,289	588	1,877	165	14
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	480	287	140	2,225	2,038	4,263	193	15
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	147	89	73	871	172	1,043	58	12
Semiconductors and Related Devices	3674	66	36	36	515	24	539	30	15
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	6,866	3,634	1,507	36,062	49,336	85,398	3,232	23
Aircraft and Parts	372	244	60	58	563	32	595	184	10
Aircraft Engines and Engine Parts	3724	244	60	58	563	32	595	184	140
Ship, Boat Building and Repairing	373	6,486	3,472	1,389	34,356	48,903	83,259	3,014	24
Ship Building and Repairing	3731	6,231	3,435	1,354	34,097	48,842	82,939	2,796	24
MEASURING, ANALYZING INSTRUMENTS	38	107	44	44	505	56	561	63	13
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES</b>	<b>40-49</b>	<b>2,170</b>	<b>1,047</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>33,006</b>	<b>5,918</b>	<b>38,924</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>37</b>
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	42	1,063	665	635	28,745	2,995	31,740	398	48
Trucking, Local & Long Distance	421	1,003	637	607	28,003	2,921	30,924	366	49
COMMUNICATIONS	48	313	101	54	599	1,757	2,356	212	23
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICE	49	389	119	93	1,298	887	2,185	270	18
Electric Services	491	247	74	68	1,177	746	1,923	173	26
<b>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>50-59</b>	<b>10,271</b>	<b>4,913</b>	<b>4,266</b>	<b>78,120</b>	<b>20,118</b>	<b>98,238</b>	<b>5,356</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>50-51</b>	<b>3,139</b>	<b>1,642</b>	<b>1,387</b>	<b>27,343</b>	<b>7,613</b>	<b>34,956</b>	<b>1,495</b>	<b>21</b>
WHOLESALE - DURABLE GOODS	50	1,362	618	517	11,075	2,040	13,115	744	21
Professional, Commercial Equip. and Supp.	504	123	50	30	969	154	1,123	73	22
Hardware, Plumbing, Heating Equipment	507	254	100	81	2,979	766	3,745	154	37
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	508	237	95	94	1,855	38	1,893	142	20

**TABLE 5 (Continued)**

**Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1990**

<b>INDUSTRY<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>SIC<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total<sup>4</sup> Cases</b>	<b>Total Lost Workday Cases</b>	<b>CasesWith Days Away From Work</b>	<b>Days Away From Work</b>	<b>Days of Restricted Work Activity</b>	<b>Total Lost Workdays</b>	<b>Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays</b>	<b>Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Cases</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE (Continued)</b>									
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	1,777	1,024	870	16,268	5,573	21,841	751	21
Groceries and Related Products	514	1,026	566	470	10,470	3,465	13,935	460	25
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>52-59</b>	<b>7,132</b>	<b>3,271</b>	<b>2,879</b>	<b>50,777</b>	<b>12,505</b>	<b>63,282</b>	<b>3,861</b>	<b>19</b>
BUILDING HARDWARE GARDEN SUPPLY	52	474	226	211	3,631	704	4,335	248	19
Lumber and Building Material Dealers	521	391	171	156	2,632	598	3,230	220	19
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	1,125	498	470	9,809	1,250	11,059	627	22
Department Stores	531	954	389	370	8,210	1,074	9,284	565	24
FOOD STORES	54	1,620	1,069	895	12,133	6,391	18,524	551	17
Grocery Stores	541	1,607	1,069	895	12,133	6,391	18,524	538	17
AUTO DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	55	1,114	429	392	11,114	1,862	12,976	685	30
New and Used Car Dealers	551	358	128	124	2,744	499	3,243	230	25
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	56	415	151	146	3,389	36	3,425	264	23
FURNITURE AND HOME FURN STORES	57	131	70	70	3,039	21	3,060	61	44
Furniture, Home Furnishings	571	108	47	47	2,763	21	2,784	61	59
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	58	1,634	694	599	5,168	1,033	6,201	940	9

**TABLE 5 (Continued)**

**Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1990**

<b>INDUSTRY<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>SIC<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total<sup>4</sup> Cases</b>	<b>Total Lost Workday Cases</b>	<b>Cases With Days Away From Work</b>	<b>Days Away From Work</b>	<b>Days of Restricted Work Activity</b>	<b>Total Lost Workdays</b>	<b>Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays</b>	<b>Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Cases</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE (Continued)</b>									
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	999	350	305	5,865	2,230	8,095	922	23
Drug Stores	591	85	46	46	309	0	309	39	7
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods	594	421	90	75	1,820	737	2,557	331	28
<b>FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE</b>	<b>60-67</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>4,971</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>6,215</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>24</b>
BANKING	60	187	62	62	1,110	342	1,452	125	23
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	602	88	55	55	1,076	342	1,418	33	26
INSURANCE	63	240	73	72	2,326	404	2,730	167	37
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS SERV.	64	71	25	21	452	64	516	46	21
<b>SERVICES</b>	<b>70-89</b>	<b>7,864</b>	<b>3,714</b>	<b>3,163</b>	<b>64,655</b>	<b>15,188</b>	<b>79,843</b>	<b>4,150</b>	<b>21</b>
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	505	228	214	3,611	555	4,166	277	18
Hotels, Tourist Courts and Motels	701	339	168	160	3,325	548	3,873	171	23
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	97	62	57	2,456	325	2,781	35	45
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	740	342	330	13,025	1,085	14,110	398	41
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES AND GARAGES	75	383	178	134	1,053	464	1,517	205	9
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERV.	79	203	150	145	4,510	821	5,331	53	36
MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	80	4,144	2,154	1,790	32,882	9,234	42,116	1,990	20
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	805	1,731	1,144	921	17,049	6,371	23,420	587	20
Hospitals	806	1,858	783	669	12,177	2,631	14,808	1,075	19

**TABLE 5 (Continued)**

**Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1990**

<b><u>INDUSTRY</u><sup>1</sup></b>	<b><u>SIC</u><sup>2</sup></b>	<b><u>Total</u><sup>4</sup> <u>Cases</u></b>	<b><u>Total</u> <u>Lost</u> <u>Workday</u> <u>Cases</u></b>	<b><u>CasesWith</u> <u>Days Away</u> <u>From Work</u></b>	<b><u>Days Away</u> <u>From Work</u></b>	<b><u>Days of</u> <u>Restricted</u> <u>Work Activity</u></b>	<b><u>Total</u> <u>Lost</u> <u>Workdays</u></b>	<b><u>Nonfatal</u> <u>Cases</u> <u>w/o Lost</u> <u>Workdays</u></b>	<b><u>Average Lost</u> <u>Workdays per</u> <u>Lost Workday</u> <u>Cases</u></b>
<b>SERVICES (Continued)</b>									
LEGAL SERVICES	81	211	12	12	106	0	106	199	9
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	459	178	140	1,498	748	2,246	281	13
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	685	224	170	3,018	1,415	4,433	461	20
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	68	25	25	209	0	209	43	8
ENGINEERING,ACCT.,RESEARCH SERV.	87	213	80	79	322	203	525	133	7

See Footnotes at end of Table 6.

**TABLE 6**

**Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1990**

<b>INDUSTRY<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>SIC<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total<sup>4</sup> Cases</b>	<b>Total Lost Workday Cases</b>	<b>Cases With Days Away From Work</b>	<b>Days Away From Work</b>	<b>Days of Restricted Work Activity</b>	<b>Total Lost Workdays</b>	<b>Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays</b>	<b>Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Cases</b>
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>01-89</b>	<b>5,270</b>	<b>2,501</b>	<b>1,549</b>	<b>56,726</b>	<b>48,387</b>	<b>105,113</b>	<b>2,767</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING</b>	<b>01-09</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1,471</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1,488</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>93</b>
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	07	29	9	7	64	17	81	20	9
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	3	1	1	27	0	27	1	27
<b>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>15-17</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>4,542</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>4,762</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>90</b>
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	35	13	13	1,043	38	1,081	22	83
General Contractors - Residential	152	13	10	10	297	38	335	3	34
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	21	3	3	746	0	746	18	249
HEAVY CONSTRUCT CONTRACTORS	16	8	8	5	172	74	246	0	31
Highway and Street Construction	161	3	3	3	99	35	134	0	45
Heavy Construction, ex. Highway and Street	162	5	5	2	73	39	112	0	22
<b>SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>3,327</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>3,435</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>107</b>
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	9	9	5	135	4	139	0	15
Electrical Work	173	14	11	11	419	104	523	3	48
Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting, Plastering	174	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	179	20	8	8	2,766	0	2,766	12	346

**TABLE 6 (Continued)**

**Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1990**

<b>INDUSTRY<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>SIC<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total<sup>4</sup> Cases</b>	<b>Total Lost Workday Cases</b>	<b>Cases With Days Away From Work</b>	<b>Days Away From Work</b>	<b>Days of Restricted Work Activity</b>	<b>Total Lost Workdays</b>	<b>Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays</b>	<b>Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Cases</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>20-39</b>	<b>3,883</b>	<b>1,827</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>31,513</b>	<b>38,512</b>	<b>70,025</b>	<b>2,056</b>	<b>38</b>
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	250	130	64	1,255	1,781	3,036	120	23
Miscellaneous Food and Kindred Products	209	118	59	21	111	276	387	59	7
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	92	54	44	1,446	1,122	2,568	38	48
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Wool	223	45	21	19	479	177	656	24	31
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Wool	2231	45	21	19	479	177	656	24	31
APPAREL AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	63	45	31	842	945	1,787	18	40
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	24	100	60	35	1,551	1,621	3,172	40	53
Logging Camps and Contractors	241	4	4	4	99	07	99	0	25
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	22	15	10	627	144	771	7	51
Sawmills and Planing Mills, General	2421	12	9	8	596	55	651	3	72
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	60	33	14	506	1,417	1,923	27	58
Wood Products, NEC	2499	55	33	14	506	1,417	1,923	22	58
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	405	92	56	2,063	1,799	3,862	313	42
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262	386	85	49	1,811	1,745	3,556	301	42
Pulp Mills	2621	386	85	49	1,811	1,745	3,556	301	42
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	27	139	130	124	1,787	2,740	4,527	9	35
Newspapers	271	12	8	8	225	53	278	4	35
Publishing or Publishing and Printing	2711	12	8	8	225	53	278	4	35
Commercial Printing	275	16	11	5	8	356	364	5	33
Commercial Printing, Lithography	2752	16	11	5	8	356	364	5	33
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	60	34	23	1,839	513	2,352	26	69
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	58	32	21	1,781	513	2,294	26	72
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	628	342	226	6,514	6,019	12,533	286	37
Footwear, Except Rubber	314	501	264	182	5,760	4,251	10,011	237	38
Men's Footwear, except Athletic	3143	149	73	64	2,103	1,035	3,138	76	43
Women's Footwear, except Athletic	3144	155	94	46	957	1,701	2,658	61	28



**TABLE 6 (Continued)**

**Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1990**

<b>INDUSTRY<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>SIC<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total<sup>4</sup> Cases</b>	<b>Total Lost Workday Cases</b>	<b>Cases With Days Away From Work</b>	<b>Days Away From Work</b>	<b>Days of Restricted Work Activity</b>	<b>Total Lost Workdays</b>	<b>Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays</b>	<b>Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Cases</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING (Continued)</b>									
STONE, GLASS, CLAY, CONCRETE PROD	32	6	3	3	123	0	123	3	41
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	75	36	25	1,163	529	1,692	39	47
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	68	32	28	843	427	1,270	36	40
Misc. Industrial and Commercial Equip.	359	31	10	10	174	0	174	21	17
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	36	249	137	86	3,951	2,487	6,438	112	47
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	121	64	42	2,010	782	2,792	57	44
Semiconductors and Related Devices	3674	73	43	26	1,072	585	1,657	30	39
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	1,607	666	241	7,452	17,685	25,137	941	38
Aircraft and Parts	372	74	14	14	187	0	187	60	13
Aircraft Engines and Engine Parts	3724	74	14	14	187	0	187	60	13
Ship, Boat Building and Repairing	373	1,488	626	215	7,121	17,415	24,536	862	39
Ship Building and Repairing	3731	1,476	626	215	7,121	17,415	24,536	850	39
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL	40-49	43	23	22	2,872	94	2,966	20	129
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	42	19	7	7	693	86	779	12	111
Trucking, Local and Long Distance	421	19	7	7	693	86	779	12	111
COMMUNICATIONS	48	5	4	3	71	8	79	1	20
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERV	49	17	11	11	2,107	0	2,107	6	192
Electric Services	491	9	3	3	130	0	130	6	43
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	50-59	576	275	231	8,967	4,849	13,816	300	50
WHOLESALE TRADE	50-51	79	41	34	520	1,063	1,583	37	39
WHOLESALE - DURABLE GOODS	50	15	10	8	70	259	329	4	33
Professional and Commercial Equip.	504	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hardware, Plumbing, Heating Equipment	507	4	4	2	15	245	260	0	65
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	508	3	3	3	16	14	30	0	10

**TABLE 6 (Continued)**

**Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1990**

<b>INDUSTRY<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>SIC<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total<sup>4</sup> Cases</b>	<b>Total Lost Workday Cases</b>	<b>Cases With Days Away From Work</b>	<b>Days Away From Work</b>	<b>Days of Restricted Work Activity</b>	<b>Total Lost Workdays</b>	<b>Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays</b>	<b>Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Cases</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE (Continued)</b>									
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	64	31	26	450	804	1,254	33	40
Groceries and Related Products	514	41	18	18	246	389	635	23	35
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>52-59</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>8,447</b>	<b>3,786</b>	<b>12,233</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>52</b>
BUILDING HARDWARE GARDEN SUPPLY	52	15	10	6	469	311	780	5	78
Lumber and Building Material Dealers	521	15	10	6	469	311	780	5	78
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department Stores	531	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOOD STORES	54	286	169	144	5,478	2,684	8,162	117	48
Grocery Stores	541	286	169	144	5,478	2,684	8,162	117	48
AUTO DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	55	9	6	6	1,621	0	1,621	3	270
New and Used Car Dealers	551	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	56	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
FURNITURE AND HOME FURN STORES	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Furniture, Home Furnishings	571	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	58	11	3	3	37	0	37	8	12

**TABLE 6 (Continued)**

**Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1990**

<b>INDUSTRY<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>SIC<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total<sup>4</sup> Cases</b>	<b>Total Lost Workday Cases</b>	<b>Cases With Days Away From Work</b>	<b>Days Away From Work</b>	<b>Days of Restricted Work Activity</b>	<b>Total Lost Workdays</b>	<b>Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays</b>	<b>Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Cases</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE (Continued)</b>									
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	273	73	60	2,042	1,215	3,257	200	45
Drug Stores	591	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods	594	273	73	60	2,042	1,215	3,257	200	45
<b>FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE</b>	<b>60-67</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>3,213</b>	<b>1,733</b>	<b>4,946</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>39</b>
BANKING	60	79	67	22	1,246	1,053	2,299	12	34
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	602	79	67	22	1,246	1,053	2,299	12	34
INSURANCE	63	100	64	56	2,292	639	2,931	36	46
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS SERV.	64	18	4	0	0	100	100	14	25
REAL ESTATE	65	2	1	0	0	32	32	1	32
<b>SERVICES</b>	<b>70-89</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>2,623</b>	<b>2,447</b>	<b>5,070</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>35</b>
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Hotels, Tourist Courts and Motels	701	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	3	2	2	52	70	122	1	61
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	56	44	29	640	878	1,518	12	35
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES AND GARAGES	75	1	1	0	0	23	23	0	23
AMUSEMENT, RECREATION SERVICES	79	10	5	5	84	0	84	5	17
MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	80	207	62	52	1,022	764	1,786	145	29
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	805	50	18	18	418	18	436	32	24
Hospitals	806	143	44	34	604	746	1,350	99	31

**TABLE 6 (Continued)**

**Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1990**

<b><u>INDUSTRY</u><sup>1</sup></b>	<b><u>SIC</u><sup>2</sup></b>	<b><u>Total</u><sup>4</sup> <u>Cases</u></b>	<b><u>Total</u> <u>Lost</u> <u>Workday</u> <u>Cases</u></b>	<b><u>CasesWith</u> <u>Days Away</u> <u>From Work</u></b>	<b><u>Days Away</u> <u>From Work</u></b>	<b><u>Days of</u> <u>Restricted</u> <u>Work Activity</u></b>	<b><u>Total</u> <u>Lost</u> <u>Workdays</u></b>	<b><u>Nonfatal</u> <u>Cases</u> <u>w/o Lost</u> <u>Workdays</u></b>	<b><u>Average Lost</u> <u>Workdays per</u> <u>Lost Workday</u> <u>Cases</u></b>
<b>SERVICES (Continued)</b>									
LEGAL SERVICES	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	2	1	1	3	0	3	1	3
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	1	1	1	8	17	25	0	25
ENGINEERING,ACCT.,RESEARCH SERV.	87	49	26	19	654	695	1,349	23	52

See Footnotes at end of Table 6.

## FOOTNOTES FOR TABLES 1-6;

1. Industry Division and group totals include data for industries not shown separately.
2. Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.
3. The incidence rates represent the number of illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time employees and were calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Rate} = (N \times 200,000) / EH$$

where N = number of injuries, illnesses, total cases, or lost workdays. 200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers, working 40 hours per week and 50 weeks per year; EH = number of exposure hours, total hours worked by all employees during the survey year.

4. Incidence rates of total cases and numbers of total cases include fatalities, in addition to lost workday cases, and nonfatal cases without lost workdays. However, because of rounding, the sum of the rates (and the sum of the numbers) for lost workday cases and nonfatal cases without lost workdays may not equal the total. Similarly, the difference between the total and the sum of the components shown may not reflect the fatality rate.

Note: DASHES (-) indicate no data reported. ASTERISKS (\*) in Tables 1, 2, and 3 indicate incidence rates of cases/workdays less than 0.05 per 100 workers; in Tables 4, 5, and 6 asterisks (\*) indicate numbers of cases/workdays less than 5.

Data conforming to OSHA definitions for coal and lignite mining (SIC 10) and for railroad transportation (SIC 40) were provided by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Data for independent contractors who perform services for construction on mining sites are also included.

## **APPENDIX A**

### **Scope of the 1990 OSH Survey and Technical Notes**

The 1990 OSH Injuries and Illnesses Survey relates to the following Industry Divisions in the State of Maine: Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing (SIC 01-09); Mining (SIC 10-14); Contract Construction (SIC 15-17); Manufacturing (SIC 20-39); Transportation & Public Utilities (SIC 40-49); Wholesale Trade (SIC 50-51); Retail Trade (SIC 52-59); Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate (SIC 60-67); and Services (SIC 70-89), except Private Households (SIC 88). In addition, information was received from Federal sources on the injuries and illnesses at Maine's 102 railroad and mining establishments, which are surveyed separately.

All employees (part-time, temporary, etc.) in industries listed above are covered. Excluded are self-employed individuals, agricultural employers with fewer than eleven workers, domestic employers, and federal/state/local government units.

Survey questionnaires were initially mailed to 4,057 sample units. A higher than usual proportion, 510 or 12.5 percent, as compared with 335 or 8.6 percent in 1989 were excluded because they were no longer in operation, were found not to be within the scope of the survey, were included in a report that was completed for another location, received duplicate survey forms for the same establishment, or were not deliverable by the Postal Service because of an inadequate address. One reason for the increase in the number of exclusions was the higher than usual number of closures in 1990 due to the recession. Original and follow-up mailings and/or telephone calls resulted in 3,327 usable questionnaires out of a possible 3,547 for a 93.8 percent usable response rate.

### **ESTIMATING PROCEDURE**

Estimates of the numbers of injuries and illnesses in each sampled industry were obtained by first weighting the data for each reporting unit by the reciprocal of the sampling ratio for each industry and employment size group. Each of the sampling cell estimates was then adjusted for non-response. Finally, the aggregate data for each industry was adjusted for births by benchmarking, a form of ratio estimation using an independent determination of actual employment.

### **INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION**

Reporting units are classified into industries on the basis of their principal product or activity determined by information entered in Section III (Nature of Business) of the survey questionnaire. For a reporting unit making more than one product or engaging in more than one activity, data for the unit are included in the industry indicated by the respondent as the most important product or activity.

## STANDARD INDUSTRY MIX

Because rates among industries vary greatly, caution is necessary when making comparisons between incidence rates produced for different jurisdictions. In making such comparisons, one could draw the wrong conclusion that a state with a concentration of employment in industries with high incidence rates (such as Maine) has a poor overall safety record when compared with the national rate or with rates from other states.

To overcome this bias, estimates for each state can be recalculated to a common employment base using data from the level lower than the level being compared. For example, if the desired result was an All-Industry state rate adjusted to the national mix of industries, data from the Industry Division level would be used. This process is called the Standard Industry Mix (SIM), and the formula is shown below:

$$\frac{(X_i * Y_i)}{(X_i) - X_o}$$

$X_i$ =national employment for the  $i^{th}$  industry

$Y_i$ =unadjusted incidence rate for the  $i^{th}$  industry

$X_o$ =employment for industries absent from the state

By this method, a state's rates can be adjusted to the U.S. economy's mix of industries, as was done for Maine in Section IX. Remaining differences are then due to other factors.

U.S. Department of Labor  
Bureau of Labor Statistics for the Occupational  
Safety and Health Administration

1990 OSHA No. 200-S  
**ANNUAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES SURVEY**  
(Covering Calendar Year 1990)

THIS REPORT IS MANDATORY UNDER PUBLIC LAW 91-596. FAILURE TO REPORT  
CAN RESULT IN THE ISSUANCE OF CITATIONS AND ASSESSMENT OF PENALTIES.

O.M.B. NO. 1220-0045  
Approval expires 9/30/92

<b>I. ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT IN 1990</b>  Enter the average number of employees who worked during calendar year 1990 in the establishment(s) covered by this report. Include all classes of employees: full-time, part-time, seasonal, temporary, etc. See the instructions for an example of an annual average employment calculation. (Round to the nearest whole number.)  	<b>II. TOTAL HOURS WORKED IN 1990</b>  Enter the total number of hours actually worked during 1990 by all employees covered by this report. DO NOT include any non-worktime even though paid sick leave, etc. If employees worked low hours in 1990 due to layoffs, strikes, fires, etc., explain under comments (Section VII). (Round to the nearest whole number.)  	<b>III. NATURE OF BUSINESS IN 1990</b>  A. Check the box which best describes the general type of activity performed by the establishment(s) included in this report. <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry <input type="checkbox"/> Fishing <input type="checkbox"/> Mining <input type="checkbox"/> Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Communication <input type="checkbox"/> Public Utilities <input type="checkbox"/> Wholesale Trade <input type="checkbox"/> Retail Trade <input type="checkbox"/> Finance <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Real Estate <input type="checkbox"/> Services 	<b>B. Enter in order of importance the principal products, lines of trade, services or other activities.</b> For each entry also include the approximate percent of total 1990 annual value of production, sales or receipts.  	<b>C. If this report includes any establishment(s) which perform services for other units of your company, indicate the primary type of service or support provided. (Check as many as apply.)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Central administration <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Research, development and testing <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Storage (warehouse) <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Other (specify) 	<b>IV. TESTING FOR DRUG OR ALCOHOL USE</b>  A. Did the establishment(s) covered by this report have a formal written policy to test job applicants and/or employees for drug or alcohol use during calendar year 1990? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> No 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes  B. Were any drug or alcohol tests administered at the company's request to any employees as the result of the occurrence of a recordable work-related injury or illness during calendar year 1990? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> No 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes  SEE BELOW	<b>V. RECORDABLE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES</b>  Did this establishment have any recordable injuries or illnesses during calendar year 1990? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> No (Please complete section VII) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Please complete sections VI and VII)	<p>Complete this report whether or not there were recordable occupational injuries or illnesses.</p> <p><b>PLEASE READ THE ENCLOSED INSTRUCTIONS</b></p> <p>The information collected on this form will be used for statistical purposes only by the BLS, OSHA, and the cooperating State Agencies.</p> <p>We estimate that it will take an average of 10-30 minutes to complete this form, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. If you have any comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of this survey, send them to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Management Systems (1220-0045), 441 G St. NW, Washington, DC 20212, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1220-0045), Washington, DC 20503.</p>
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**VI. OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS SUMMARY (Covering Calendar Year 1990)**

- Complete this section by copying the totals from the annual summary of your 1990 OSHA No. 200.
- Leave Section VI blank if there were no OSHA recordable injuries or illnesses during 1990.
- Please check your figures to be certain that the sum of entries in columns (7a) + (7b) + (7c) + (7d) + (7e) + (7f) + (7g) = the sum of entries in columns (8) + (9) + (13).
- Note: First aid even when administered by a doctor or nurse is not recordable.

SIC  Sch. No.  Cr.  Suf.   
EDIT

**OCCUPATIONAL INJURY CASES**

Injury-Related Fatalities DEATHS**	Injuries with Lost Workdays		Injuries Without Lost Workdays*	
	Injury cases with days away from work and/or restricted workdays	Injury cases with days away from work	Total Days away from work	Total Days of restricted work activity
Number of deaths in col. 1 of the log (OSHA No. 200, (1))	Number of checks in col. 2 of the log (OSHA No. 200, (2))	Number of checks in col. 3 of the log (OSHA No. 200, (3))	Sum of days in col. 4 of the log (OSHA No. 200, (4))	Sum of days in col. 5 of the log (OSHA No. 200, (5))
DEATHS				

**OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS CASES**

Type of Illness:	Enter the number of checks from the appropriate OSHA columns in the log. No. 200.	Illness-Related Fatalities DEATHS**	Illnesses with Lost Workdays		Illnesses Without Lost Workdays*
Occupational skin diseases or disorders Dust diseases of the lungs Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents Poisoning systemic effects of toxic materials Disorders due to physical agents Injuries related with repeated trauma All other occupational illnesses	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g)		Illness cases with days away from work and/or restricted workdays	Illness cases with days away from work	Days away from work
Number of deaths in col. 8 of the log (OSHA No. 200, (8))		Number of checks in col. 9 of the log (OSHA No. 200, (9))	Number of checks in col. 10 of the log (OSHA No. 200, (10))	Sum of days in col. 11 of the log (OSHA No. 200, (11))	Sum of days in col. 12 of the log (OSHA No. 200, (12))
DEATHS					

\*WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS—CASES (WITH NO DAYS LOST) RESULTING IN EITHER: DIAGNOSIS OF OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS, LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS, RESTRICTION OF WORK OR MOTION (ON THE DAY OF OCCURRENCE), TRANSFER TO ANOTHER JOB OR MEDICAL TREATMENT BEYOND FIRST AID.

\*\*IF YOU LISTED FATALITIES IN COLUMNS (1) AND/OR (8), PLEASE GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECT OR EVENT WHICH CAUSED EACH FATALITY IN THE "COMMENTS" SECTION BELOW.

**VII. REPORT PREPARED BY (please print or type)**

NAME   
TITLE   
SIGNATURE   
AREA CODE AND PHONE   
DATE

COMMENTS

**RETURN TO:**

State of Maine  
Department of Labor  
Bureau of Labor Standards  
State House Station 45  
Augusta, Maine 04333  
Telephone Number 207-289-6444

Complete this report for the establishment(s) covered by the description below

LABEL PLACED HERE



## APPENDIX B

### SURVEY REPORTING REGULATIONS

Title 29, Part 1904, 20-22 of the Code of Federal Regulations requires that: each employer shall return the completed survey form, OSHA No. 200-S, within 30 days of receipt in accordance with the instructions shown below.

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE OSHA NO. 200-S FORM 1990 OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES SURVEY

(Covering Calendar Year 1990)

**Change of Ownership** — When there has been a change of ownership during the report period, only the records of the current owner are to be entered in the report. Explain fully under Comments (Section VII), and include the date of the ownership change and the time period this report covers.

**Partial-Year Reporting** — For any establishment(s) which was not in existence for the entire report year, the report should cover the portion of the period during which the establishment(s) was in existence. Explain fully under Comments (Section VII), including the time period this report covers.

#### ESTABLISHMENTS INCLUDED IN THE REPORT

This report should include only those establishments located in, or identified by, the Report Location and Identification designation which appears above your mailing address. This designation may be a geographical area, usually a country or city, or it could be a brief description of your operation within a geographical area. If you have any questions concerning the coverage of this report, please contact the agency identified on the OSHA No. 200-S report form.

#### DEFINITION OF ESTABLISHMENT

An **ESTABLISHMENT** is defined as a single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. (For example: a factory, mill, store, hotel, restaurant, movie theatre, farm, ranch, bank, sales office, warehouse, or central administration office.)

For firms engaged in activities such as construction, transportation, communication, or electric, gas and sanitary services, which may be physically dispersed, reports should cover the place to which employees normally report each day.

Reports for personnel who do not primarily report or work at a single establishment, such as traveling salesmen, technicians, engineers, etc., should cover the location from which they are paid or the base from which personnel operate to carry out their activities.

#### SECTION I. ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT IN 1990

Enter in Section I the **average** (not the total) number of full and part-time employees who worked during calendar year 1990 in the establishment(s) included in this report. If more than one establishment is included in this report, add together the annual average employment for each establishment and enter the sum. Include all classes of employees — seasonal, temporary, administrative, supervisory, clerical, professional, technical, sales, delivery, installation, construction and service personnel, as well as operators and related workers.

Annual Average employment should be computed by summing the employment from all pay periods during 1990 and then dividing that sum by the total number of such pay periods throughout the entire year, including periods with no employment. For example, if you had the following monthly employment — Jan-10; Feb-10; Mar-10; Apr-5; May-5; June-5; July-5; Aug-0; Sept-0; Oct-0; Nov-5; Dec-5 — you would sum the number of employees for each monthly pay period (in this case: 60) and then divide that total by 12 (the number of pay periods during the year) to derive an annual average employment of 5.

#### SECTION II. TOTAL HOURS WORKED IN 1990

Enter in Section II the total number of hours actually worked by all classes of employees during 1990. Be sure to include **ONLY** time on duty. **DO NOT** include any non-work time even though paid, such as vacations, sick leave, holidays, etc. The hours worked figure should be obtained from payroll or other time records wherever possible; if hours worked are not maintained separately from hours paid, please enter your best estimate. If actual hours worked are not available for employees paid on commission, salary, by mile, etc., hours worked may be estimated on the basis of scheduled hours or 8 hours per workday. For example, if a group of 10 salaried employees worked an average of 8 hours per day, 5 days a week, for 50 weeks of the report period, the total hours worked for this group would be  $10 \times 8 \times 5 \times 50 = 20,000$  hours for the report period.

#### SECTION III. NATURE OF BUSINESS IN 1990

In order to verify the nature of business code, we must have information about the specific economic activity carried on by the establishment(s) included in your report during calendar 1990.

Complete Parts A, B and C as indicated in Section III on the OSHA No. 200-S form. Complete Part C only if supporting services are provided to other establishments of your company. Leave Part C blank if a) supporting services are not the primary function of any establishment(s) included in this report or b) supporting services are provided but only on a contract or fee basis for the general public or for other business firms.

**NOTE:** If more than one establishment is included, information in Section III should reflect the combined activities of all such establishments. One code will be assigned which best indicates the nature of business of the group of establishments as a whole.

#### SECTION IV. TESTING FOR DRUG OR ALCOHOL USE

A. Check the appropriate box. Check "Yes" if your company had a formal written policy, during calendar year 1990, to test JOB APPLICANTS and/or EMPLOYEES for drug or alcohol use. Examples of testing policies include: "For cause", for selected jobs, random tests, as part of an annual physical, periodic tests, or testing all employees.

Drug Test — A test designed to detect the presence of metabolites or drugs in urine or blood specimens.

Drugs include opioids, cocaine, cannabinoids (such as marijuana or hashish), hallucinogens, and their derivatives. Drugs for which persons have prescriptions (whether or not the prescription was legally obtained) are excluded. Please answer part B.

B. Check the appropriate box. Check "Yes" only if an employee was actually tested for drug or alcohol use in connection with a work-related injury or illness, even if the employee was one other than the employee who was injured or became ill, during calendar year 1990. Only drug or alcohol tests administered at the request of the company, whether actually administered by the company or another organization, should be considered when answering this question.

#### SECTION V. RECORDABLE INJURIES OR ILLNESSES

Check the appropriate box. If you checked "Yes", complete Sections VI and VII. If you checked "No", complete only Section VII.

#### SECTION VI. OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS SUMMARY

This section can be completed easily by copying the totals from the annual summary of your 1990 OSHA No. 200 form (Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses). Please note that if this report covers more than one establishment, the final totals on the "Log" for each must be added and the sums entered in Section VI.

Leave Section VI blank if the employees covered in this report experienced no recordable injuries or illnesses during 1990.

If there were recordable injuries or illnesses during the year, please review your OSHA No. 200 form for each establishment to be included in this report to make sure that all entries are correct and complete before completing Section VI. Each recordable case should be included on the "Log" in only one of the six main categories of injuries or illnesses:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. INJURY-related deaths (Log column 1)          | 4. ILLNESS-related deaths (Log column 8)           |
| 2. INJURIES with lost workdays (Log column 2)    | 5. ILLNESSES with lost workdays (Log column 9)     |
| 3. INJURIES without lost workdays (Log column 3) | 6. ILLNESSES without lost workdays (Log column 13) |

Also review each case to ensure that the appropriate entries have been made for the other columns if applicable. For example, if the case is an injury with Lost Workdays, be sure that the check for an injury involving days away from work (Log column 3) is entered if necessary. Also verify that the correct number of days away from work (Log column 4) and/or days of restricted work activity (Log column 5) are recorded. A similar review should be made for a case which is an illness with Lost Workdays (including Log columns 10, 11 and 12). Please remember that if your employees' loss of workdays is still continuing at the time the annual summary for the year is completed, you should estimate the number of future workdays they will lose and add this estimate to the actual workdays already lost. Each partial day away from work, other than the day of occurrence of the injury or onset of illness, should be entered as one full restricted workday.

Also, for each case which is an illness, make sure that the appropriate column indicating Type of Illness (Log column 7a-7g) is checked.

After completing your review of the individual entries on the "Log", please make sure that the "Totals" line has been completed by summarizing Columns 1 through 13 according to the instructions on the back of the "Log" form. Then, copy these "Totals" onto Section VI of the OSHA No. 200-S form. If you entered fatalities in columns (1) and/or (8), please include in the "Comments" section a brief description of the object or event which caused each fatality.

#### FIRST AID

Finally, please remember that all injuries which, in your judgement, required only First Aid Treatment even when administered by a doctor or nurse, should not be included in this report. First Aid Treatment is defined as one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, etc., which do not ordinarily require medical care.

#### SECTION VII. COMMENTS AND IDENTIFICATION

Please complete all parts including your area code and telephone number. Then return the OSHA No. 200-S form in the pre-addressed envelope. **KEEP** your file copy.

## **APPENDIX C**

### **Recordkeeping Summary**

Basic recordkeeping concepts and guidelines are included with instructions on the back of form OSHA No. 200. The following summarizes the major recordkeeping concepts and provides additional information to aid in keeping records accurately.

#### **Determining recordability**

1. An injury or illness is considered work-related if it results from an event or exposure in the work environment. The work environment is primarily composed of the following areas: 1) The employer's premises, and 2) any other locations where employees are engaged in work-related activities or are present as a condition of their employment. The employer's premises encompass the total establishment. This includes not only the primary facility, but also such areas as company storage facilities, cafeterias, and restrooms. In addition to physical locations, equipment or materials used in the course of an employee's work are also considered part of the employee's work environment.
2. All work-related fatalities are recordable.
3. All recognized or diagnosed work-related illnesses are recordable.
4. All work-related injuries requiring medical treatment, involving loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job are recordable.

#### **Analysis of injuries**

**Each case is distinguished by the treatment provided for the injury, not where the treatment was provided.** Those cases in which medical treatment was provided or should have been provided are recordable; if only first aid treatment was required, it is not recordable. However, medical treatment is only one of several criteria for determining recordability. Regardless of treatment, if the injury involved loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job, the injury is recordable.

**Medical treatment.** The following procedures are generally considered medical treatment. Injuries for which this type of treatment was provided or should have been provided are almost always recordable if the injury is work-related:

- \*Treatment of infection
- \*Application of antiseptics during the second or subsequent visit to medical personnel
- \*Treatment of second or third degree burns
- \*Application of sutures (stitches)
- \*Application of butterfly adhesive dressing(s) or steri strip(s) in lieu of sutures
- \*Removal of foreign bodies embedded in eye
- \*Removal of foreign bodies from wound; if procedure is complicated because of depth of embedment, size, or location

### Recordkeeping Summary (Continued)

- \*Use of prescription medications (except a single dose administered on first visit for minor injury or discomfort)
- \*Use of hot or cold soaking therapy during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel
- \*Use of hot or cold compresses during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel
- \*Cutting away dead skin (surgical debridement)
- \*Application of heat therapy during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel
- \*Use of whirlpool bath therapy during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel
- \*Positive x-ray diagnosis (fractures, broken bones)
- \*Admission to a hospital or equivalent medical facility for treatment

**First Aid Treatment.** First aid treatment is one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor injuries. The following procedures are generally considered first aid treatment and should **not** be recorded if the injury does not involve loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job:

- \*Application of antiseptics during first visit to medical personnel
- \*Treatment of first degree burns
- \*Application of bandages during any visit to medical personnel
- \*Use of elastic bandages during first visit to medical personnel
- \*Removal of foreign bodies not embedded in eye if only irrigation is required
- \*Removal of foreign bodies from wound; if procedure is uncomplicated, and is, for example, by tweezers or other simple technique
- \*Use of nonprescription medications and administration of single dose of prescription medication on first visit for minor injury or discomfort
- \*Soaking therapy on initial visit to medical personnel or removal of bandages by soaking
- \*Application of hot or cold compresses during first visit to medical personnel
- \*Application of ointments to abrasions to prevent drying or cracking
- \*Application of heat therapy during first visit to medical personnel
- \*Use of whirlpool bath therapy during first visit to medical personnel
- \*Negative x-ray diagnosis
- \*Observation of injury during visit to medical personnel

The following procedure, by itself, is **not** considered medical treatment: Administration of Tetanus Shots or Boosters. However, these shots are often given in conjunction with more serious injuries; consequently, injuries requiring these shots may be recordable for other reasons.

**APPENDIX D: Total Case Incidence Rates  
For Selected States and the U.S., 1989**

<b><u>STATE</u></b>	<b><u>Total Cases</u></b>	<b><u>Total Lost Workday Cases</u></b>	<b><u>Total Lost Workdays</u></b>
Alabama	9.5	4.2	76.8
Alaska	12.3	5.9	82.5
American Samoa	2.5	1.8	28.1
Arizona	8.7	3.9	77.8
Arkansas	9.8	4.5	84.2
California	8.8	4.4	77.1
Connecticut	9.1	4.2	81.3
Delaware	6.4	3.2	61.8
Florida	8.3	3.8	69.6
Guam	3.9	2.8	30.7
Hawaii	11.4	6.2	109.0
Indiana	9.9	4.4	72.9
Iowa	10.1	4.5	85.4
Kansas	10.0	4.3	88.3
Kentucky	9.7	4.8	91.4
Louisiana	7.4	3.5	90.4
MAINE	14.5	7.4	177.6
Maryland	7.5	3.9	64.3
Michigan	11.0	4.9	100.1
Minnesota	8.3	3.9	75.1
Mississippi	9.9	4.3	69.2
Missouri	9.8	4.3	76.4
Montana	8.6	3.7	94.7
Nebraska	10.0	4.4	84.4
Nevada	10.9	5.2	110.0
New Mexico	8.3	4.2	109.4
North Carolina	8.2	3.5	55.3
North Dakota	6.7	2.5	48.6
Oklahoma	8.7	4.0	85.1
Oregon	10.6	5.2	104.7
Peurto Rico	4.7	3.9	141.7
Rhode Island	10.4	5.7	148.8
South Carolina	8.1	3.4	58.2
Tennessee	9.5	4.3	74.0
UNITED STATES	8.6	4.0	78.7
Utah	9.8	3.9	59.3
Vermont	10.0	4.9	91.3
Virgin Islands	1.9	1.5	34.8
Virginia	8.2	3.9	63.0
Washington	11.3	5.1	87.1
West Virginia	9.0	4.8	113.7
Wyoming	7.5	3.4	74.6

**NOTE: Caution should be taken when comparing rates among states in this table due to the fact that the rates are not adjusted to the National mix of industries. States with a higher concentration of businesses in hazardous industries will obviously show an increased incidence rate as compared to a state with a lower concentration of hazardous industries. (See page 57.)**

## **APPENDIX E: RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES**

Due to technical problems encountered by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in converting Variance programs to personal computer systems, the relative standard errors necessary to produce Text Table N were not available. Corrections will be made and the data will be available next year.

## **APPENDIX F: GLOSSARY**

**Average lost workdays per lost workday case:** The number of lost workdays divided by the number of lost workday cases.

**Days away from work:** The number of days (consecutive or not) the employee would have worked but was absent from work because of occupational injury or illness. The number of days away from work does not include the day of injury or the onset of illness.

**Days of restricted work activity:** The number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which, because of injury or illness, one or more of the following occurs: (1) the employee was assigned to another job on a temporary basis; (2) the employee worked at a permanent job less than full time; or (3) the employee worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all duties normally connected with it.

**Employment-size Group:** Establishments within a specified range of average employment.

**Establishment:** A single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. Distinctly separate activities are performed at a single physical location, such as construction activities operated from a separate establishment.

**First-aid treatment:** A one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, etc., which do not ordinarily require medical care. (See Appendix C.)

**Incidence rate:** The number of injuries and illnesses, or lost workdays experienced by 100 full-time workers. (See Section II.)

**Industry Division** - see Standard Industrial Classification

**Industry Group** - see Standard Industrial Classification

**Lost workdays:** The sum of days away from work and days of restricted work activity (see above). The number of lost workdays does not include the day the injury occurred or the day the illness was discovered.

**Medical treatment:** Includes treatment administered by a physician or by registered professional personnel under the standing orders of a physician. However, medical treatment does NOT include first-aid treatment (one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, etc.) which does not ordinarily require medical care even though provided by a physician or registered professional personnel. (See Appendix C.)

## **APPENDIX F (CONTINUED)**

**Occupational fatality:** Death resulting from a traumatic accident or an exposure in the work environment.

**Occupational illness:** Any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact, and which can be included in the categories listed below. The following categories are used by employers to classify recordable occupational illnesses:

**(7a) Occupational skin diseases or disorders**, for example: contact dermatitis, eczema, or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne, chrome ulcers; chemical burns or inflammations; etc.

**(7b) Dust diseases of the lungs (pneumoconioses)**, for example: silicosis; asbestosis; coal worker's pneumoconiosis; byssinosis, siderosis; and other pneumoconioses.

**(7c) Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents**, for example: pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion due to chemicals, dusts, gases or fumes; farmer's lung; etc.

**(7d) Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic materials)**, for example: poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic, or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide or other gases; poisoning by benzol, carbon tetrachloride, or other organic solvents; poisoning by insecticide sprays such as parathion, lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals such as formaldehyde, plastics and resins; etc.

**(7e) Disorders due to physical agents (other than toxic materials)**, for example: heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite and effects of exposure to low temperatures; caisson disease; effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, xrays, radium); effects of nonionizing radiation (welding flash, ultraviolet rays, microwaves, sunburn); etc.

**(7f) Disorders associated with repeated trauma**, for example: noise-induced hearing loss; synovitis, tenosynovitis, and bursitis; Raynaud's phenomena; and other conditions due to repeated motion, vibration, or pressure.

**(7g) All other occupational illnesses**, for example: anthrax; brucellosis; infectious hepatitis; malignant and benign tumors; food poisoning; histoplasmosis; coccidioidomycosis; etc.

## **APPENDIX F (CONTINUED)**

**Occupational injury:** Any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work accident or from exposure involving a single incident in the work environment.

**Publishable industry level:** An industry level (Division, Group, etc.) for which (1) average employment exceeded 1,500 during the survey year, and (2) no one firm or small number of firms so dominated the industry so as to jeopardize the guaranteed confidentiality of OSH Survey data.

**Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses:** Any occupational injuries or illnesses which result in (1) FATALITIES, regardless of the time between the injury and death, or the length of the illness; (2) LOST WORKDAY CASES, other than fatalities, that result in lost workdays; or (3) NONFATAL CASES WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS, which result in transfer to another job or termination of employment, require medical treatment, or involve loss of consciousness or restriction of work or motion. This third category also includes any diagnosed occupational illnesses which are reported to the employer but are not classified as fatalities or lost workday cases.

**Report form:** The OSHA No. 200-S survey questionnaire used as the data collection vehicle for the OSH Survey. (See Appendix B.)

**SIC -** see Standard Industrial Classification

**Standard Industrial Classification:** A classification system developed by the Office of Statistical Standards, Executive Office of the President/Office of Management and Budget for use in the classification of establishments by type of activity in which they are engaged. Each establishment is assigned an industry code for its major activity which is determined by the product, group of products, or services rendered. Establishments may be classified in 2-digit, 3-digit, or 4-digit industries, according to the degree of information available. An industry division is the broadest level (other than the total private sector) at which estimation is performed in the OSH Survey in Maine, and is identified by a range of SIC codes. (For example, SIC's 20 through 39 represent the Manufacturing Division). An industry group is identified by one 2-digit code.



## APPENDIX G: COMMENTS FORM

Your comments about this publication will help us make improvements. We are interested in any feedback concerning its usefulness, accuracy, organization, and completeness. Requests for additional copies will be filled subject to availability (See Appendix H). Requests for further details on this subject should be sent to the Bureau Director at the address below. These requests may be denied due to confidentiality restrictions.

Please indicate your position or title:

How suitable is this material for your own requirements?

Very suitable \_\_\_\_\_

Suitable \_\_\_\_\_

Not suitable \_\_\_\_\_

What information not presently covered should be included?

What information presently covered should be excluded?

Additional comments:

Please return this page to: Maine Department of Labor  
Bureau of Labor Standards  
Research and Statistics Div.  
State House Station #45  
Augusta, Me 04333

If you wish a reply, please include your name and mailing address.



## APPENDIX H: ORDER FORM

The following items are available without charge from:

Maine Department of Labor  
Bureau of Labor Standards  
Research & Statistics Division  
State House Station 45  
Augusta, Me 04333

### ANNUAL PUBLICATIONS (contact this office for latest year available):

- \_\_\_\_\_ Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine
- \_\_\_\_\_ Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries & Illnesses in Maine
- \_\_\_\_\_ Census of Maine Manufactures
- \_\_\_\_\_ Directory of Maine Labor Organizations
- \_\_\_\_\_ Maine Construction Wage Rates
- \_\_\_\_\_ Labor Relations in Maine

### OSHA RECORDKEEPING MATERIALS:

- \_\_\_\_\_ Supplementary Record of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses, OSHA No. 101. Note: You may use copies of your Workers' Compensation reports in place of the OSHA No. 101 for those cases that are OSHA recordable.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Log & Summary of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses, OSHA No. 200
- \_\_\_\_\_ Poster: Safety and Health Protection on the Job
- \_\_\_\_\_ Recordkeeping Requirements Guidelines

NOTE: Due to proposed recordkeeping revisions, additional recordkeeping guideline booklets have not been ordered. However, we have a large supply of the Brief Guides.

- \_\_\_\_\_ A Brief Guide to Recordkeeping Requirements

